

FBIS**DAILY REPORT***People's Republic of China*

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

President Carter Announces Reduction in Arms Sales Abroad
Secretary Brown Says U.S. Will Maintain Necessary Deterrent Forces

A 11/A5
A 11/A5

SOUTH ASIA

Teng Hsiao-ping Begins Official Visit to Nepal
Departs Chengtu 3 Feb
Report on Katmandu Arrival
Meets Prime Minister Bista
Meets King Birenda
Attends State Banquet
Holds Talks With Bista
Attends Mass Rally
Attends King's Dinner
Receives Nepalese Ministers
Tours Local Countryside
Hosts Farewell Banquet
APP Reports Departure
Returns to Peking

A 31/A7
A 31/A7
A 31/A7
A 41/A8
A 41/A8
A 51/A9
A 91/A13
A 91/A13
A 121/B2
A 121/B2
A 121/B2
A 131/B3
A 151/B5
A 161/B6

EUROPE

Trade Delegation Initials EEC Agreement, Concludes Visit
KYODO Report
Yugoslavia's Minic Delivers Foreign Policy Report
Yugoslav Maritime Delegation Concludes Visit

A 161/B6
A 161/B6
A 171/B7
A 181/B8

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Hua Kuo-feng Receives Egyptian Special Envoy
At-Tuhami Hosts Banquet

A 181/B8
A 191/B9

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada's External Affairs Secretary Concludes Visit
Comments on SRV-Cambodia Dispute
PEOPLE'S DAILY Lauds Toronto Symphony Tour [3 Feb]

A 211/B11
A 211/B11
A 221/B12

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hua, Other Leaders Receive Building Conference Delegates
Fang I Honors Scientists for Research Work
Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY Article on 'Wind Faction' Theorists [31 Jan]
LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Scores Gang on Key Link Question
NCNA Investigation Report on Army Consolidation
January Industrial Production Hits All-Time High

E 11/B13
E 11/B13
E 31/C1
E 51/C3
E 111/C9
E 131/C11

EAST REGION

Chekiang Workers Criticize 'Leftists' as Jang Followers
Shantung Celebrates Hua Inscription on State Farms

G 11/C12
G 21/C13

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hunan Holds Army-People Spring Festival Gathering
Hupei Delegation Concludes Kwangtung Visit
Kwangtung, Canton Overseas Chinese Federations Hold Forum
Kwangtung Comfort Group Visits Hsisha Islands

H 11/C14
H 11/C14
H 21/D1
H 21/D1

NORTH REGION

Inner Mongolia Border Unit Discovers 'Enemy' Vehicle
Peking in Festive Mood on Eve of Lunar New Year

K 11/D2
K 11/D2

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilungkiang Border Defense Foils 'Abnormal' Soviet Activities
Kirin Border Guard Captures Suspected Saboteur
Kirin's Wang En-mao Addresses Scientific Gathering

L 11/D4
L 11/D4
L 21/D5

NORTHWEST REGION

Wang Feng Attends Sinkiang Meeting on State Farms
Wang Feng Elected Chairman of Sinkiang Revolutionary Committee
Wang Feng Attends Closing Session of Sinkiang CPPCC
Briefs: Shensi Industrial, Communications Output

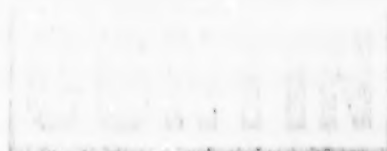
M 11/D6
M 21/D7
M 61/D11
M 91/D14

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7-10-78 P. 10. FBIS-CHI-78-25

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UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT CARTER ANNOUNCES REDUCTION IN ARMS SALES ABROAD

OWO31602Y Peking NCNA in English 1551 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The United States will reduce its arms sales abroad by 8 per cent in the fiscal year ending this September 30, President Carter announced in a statement on February 1, according to reports from Washington.

While describing the reduction as "an example of restraint that others might follow", President Carter observed that "a larger cut in the ceiling would violate commitments already made". He also said: "The extent of next year's reduction will depend upon the world political situation and upon the degree of cooperation and understanding of other nations."

The announced reduction will put arms sales in fiscal 1978 at 8,600 million dollars, compared with 9,300 million dollars in fiscal 1977. Sales to member states of NATO, and to Japan, Australia and New Zealand are not covered in the ceiling. "Despite the President's cutback," says a report by a U.S. correspondent, "the total of foreign military sales for the 1978 fiscal year will actually be higher than the year before."

Commenting on the President's decision, U.S. press reports and officials say that despite the U.S. unilateral cutback in arms sales, other countries "are fervently competing to sell their weapons abroad."

Quoting a report, the New York TIMES says that the Soviet Union in 1978 concluded new sales agreements for about dollars 2.34 billion and delivered some dollars 2.25 billion in arms to other countries. Moscow was not likely to abandon arms sales as an instrument of policy readily, noted a State Department official.

SECRETARY BROWN SAYS U.S. WILL MAINTAIN NECESSARY DETERRENT FORCES

OWO41810Y Peking NCNA in English 1726 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--"The Soviet Union remains our principal national security problem: not the only one, but the biggest one", says U.S. Secretary of Defence H. Brown in a report to Congress on February 2, according to reports from Washington.

In view of the general magnitude of the Soviet defence effort and the continued uncertainties in international relations, the report says that the U.S. strives to "maintain the nuclear and conventional forces necessary to deter, or if necessary frustrate possible Soviet military actions in areas of the world that are vital to us."

In introducing the U.S. Defence Department's annual report for fiscal year 1979 to the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, Brown explained President Carter's 126,000 million dollar defence budget which is shaped by a number of factors.

The report says: "The relations between the United States and the Soviet Union continue to be marked by both competition and cooperation, with the attendant risk of conflict."

"However, there are opportunities to stabilize and perhaps to ease these relations", and "we should encourage their cooperation in resolving international conflicts and reducing areas of tension that could lead to confrontation." However, the report stresses that these efforts toward cooperation "must not keep us, along with our allies, from offsetting Soviet military power in such vital areas as Western Europe."

The report emphasizes the importance of Europe to the United States. It points out: "A goal of the highest priority for this administration is the ensure stability in the vital European region." "We are determined to strive for a stronger and more rational NATO defence posture", and "the main objective of our collective security system must be the maintenance of an overall military balance with the Soviet Union". To this end, the West "must be assured of a credible fighting capability."

The report says: "A rough strategic nuclear equilibrium exists between the two super-powers at the present time." "However, all of us must recognize that the Soviets continue to fund a number of large, impressive and costly strategic programs to strengthen their offensive capabilities, their active defences, and their passive defence system." "What is certain is that we cannot ignore their efforts". The report admits that "the United States has not been idle in this competition. We have programs underway to modernize each element of our triad."

On the necessity of strengthening the conventional forces, the report holds that in the circumstance of "nuclear parity" between the Soviet Union and the United States, the former may use the "more traditional types of forces" to attack the West. "Owing to the strengthening of Soviet Forces in Eastern Europe, NATO (including the United States) must make major improvements in the conventional capabilities of the alliance".

The report points out that the Middle East is one of the regions where "the United States and its allies have vital interests and where serious and potentially explosive rivalries exist", and it "remains a source of potential conflict." Referring to the Persian Gulf, which is rich in oil resources, the report points out that Soviet control of the region could "destroy the cohesion of NATO and perhaps NATO's ability to defend itself." The report warns that should the Soviet Union intervene in the regional conflicts in a number of these areas, "such clashes not only might require the dispatch of appropriate U.S. forces to the scene in support of (U.S.) friends, they could precede and even set off a crisis or conflagration in Europe."

On Asia, the report says "continuation of the close U.S.-Japanese defence relationship will further strengthen stability in Asia. We support Japanese efforts to improve their self-defence forces". The report stresses that the withdrawal of part of the U.S. forces from South Korea in no way alters "treaty obligations" to the Pak Chong-hui clique, and the United States plans to augment the clique's "combat capability".

I. 6 Feb 78

A 3

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH ASIA

TENG HSIAO-PING BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO NEPAL

Departs Chengtu 3 Feb

OW031234Y Peking NCNA in English 1218 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Chengtu, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, left here by special plane this morning for an official, friendly visit to Nepal, China's friendly neighbor, at the invitation of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal K. N. Bista. Accompanying Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on the visit are Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and Shen Ping, director of the Asian Affairs Department, and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The vice-premier was seen off at the airport by Chao Tzu-yang, chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Chengtu units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wu Ko-hua, commander of the PLA Chengtu units; Kung Shih-chuan, second political commissar, and Chen Hsien-jui, political commissar of the Chengtu units; and other leading comrades of Szechwan Province, the PLA Chengtu units and Chengtu city.

Report on Katmandu Arrival

OW031640Y Peking NCNA in English 1628 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here this morning for an official and friendly visit to the Kingdom of Nepal at the invitation of Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista.

After the special plane carrying Vice-Premier Teng, flying over the roof of the world--the Himalayas--landed at the Tribhuvan Airport here, Prime Minister Bista went up to Vice-Premier Teng who just stepped down from the plane and shook hands with him, saying "Welcome you warmly and friendly." Vice-Premier Teng replied: "Thank you very much." Pointing to Vice-Minister Han Nien-lung, Director of the Asian Department Shen Ping and Deputy Director of the Protocol Department Kao Chien-chung who accompanied Vice-Premier Teng, Prime Minister Bista said: "I know them."

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in the company of Prime Minister Bista walked over a long red carpet. Five young girls dressed in purple put beautiful garlands round the neck of Vice-Premier Teng. A grand welcome ceremony followed. Vice-Premier Teng was invited to mount a platform. The band played the national anthems of China and Nepal. Accompanied by Prime Minister Bista, Vice-Premier Teng reviewed the guard of honor and then met Nepalese officials and diplomats present to greet him.

Katmandu today was bathed in brilliant sunshine and the airport was bedecked with colorful flags. The road from the airport to the downtown and boulevards were adorned with national flags of the two countries and streamers inscribed in the Chinese and Nepalese languages, "Long live Nepal-China friendship".

I. 6 Feb 78

A 4

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Together with Prime Minister Bista, the Chinese vice-premier drove to the state guest house.

Among the high-ranking officials present at the airport were acting Chief Justice Basudev Sharma, National Panchayat Chairman Ram Hari Sharma, Chairman of Back to the Village National Campaign Committee Bishwa Bandhu Thapa, Minister of Foreign Affairs Krishna Raj Aryal, Minister of Finance Bhekh Bahadur Thapa and some other ministers. Also present were leading members of the Nepal-China Friendship Society and the Nepal-China Cultural Association.

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei, all other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy and representatives of the Chinese experts working in Nepal were also on hand.

Meets Prime Minister Bista

OWOJ1812Y Peking NCNA in English 1802 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, called on Nepalese Prime Minister K. N. Bista at Nepal's Foreign Ministry this afternoon and had a sincere and friendly talk with him. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping conveyed the regards of Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien to Prime Minister Bista.

Present on the occasion were members of Vice-Premier Teng's party: Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Shen Ping, director of the Asian Department; and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; and Peng Kuang-wei, Chinese ambassador to Nepal.

Present at the talk on the Nepalese side were Minister of Foreign Affairs Krishna Raj Aryal, Minister of Finance Bhekh Bahadur Thapa, Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Padunath Khanal and former Nepalese Ambassador to China Chhetra Bikram Rana who had just returned home.

Meets King Birendra

OWOJ2013Y Peking NCNA in English 2003 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, granted an audience to Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him at the royal palace this afternoon. King Birendra told the vice-premier: "Welcome to Nepal." When Vice-Premier Teng conveyed to him the regards of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the King expressed his thanks.

Present on the occasion was Prime Minister K.N. Bista. Also present were members of Vice-Premier Teng's party: Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung, [Director of the Asian Department] Shen Ping and Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei.

Earlier, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping laid a wreath at the Martyrs Memorial in the centre of Katmandu and signed the visitor's book.

Attends State Banquet

OW040020Y Peking NCNA in English 2357 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, February 3, 1978 (Hsinhua)--By order of King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya, Prime Minister and Mrs. Kirti Nidhi Bista, gave a state banquet at the state house this evening in honour of Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya attended the banquet.

The banquet hall was brightly lit. A red-coated band at the gate played music to greet the Chinese guests. Red candles illuminated the head table.

Before the banquet, the king and queen, and the prime minister of Nepal had a prolonged, friendly conversation with the Chinese vice-premier.

The Nepalese prime minister and the Chinese vice-premier made ardent speeches of friendship at the banquet.

Prime Minister Bista said: "I firmly believe that Your Excellency's visit to our country symbolises the high importance we attach to the close and friendly relations between our two neighbourly countries existing since ancient times. The atmosphere of cordiality, fruitful cooperation and mutual trust that characterises our age-old relations will, I am sure, gain new impetus and vitality as a result of Your Excellency's present visit. The fact that you have flown into Nepal over the great Himalayas indicates happily not only the achievement of modern technology but also the affirmation of these lofty mountains as a symbol of enduring friendship between Nepal and China.

"While welcoming Your Excellency, our thoughts go to the late His Majesty King Mahendra, the late Chairman Mao and the late Premier Chou En-lai, who during their life time made untiring efforts to enrich the contents of friendly relations between our two countries. The state visit of the late His Majesty King Mahendra to China in 1961 and two earlier visits of the late Premier Chou En-lai to the Kingdom of Nepal in 1957 and 1960 opened new horizons of mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries. The signing of the boundary treaty between our two countries demonstrated to the world that, given understanding and mutual respect for each other's point of view, problems between states are capable of just and peaceful solution. Our beloved sovereign, His Majesty King Birendra, paid a friendly visit to China in 1966 as crown prince. In 1973, his majesty the king paid a state visit to your great country. The discussions his majesty the king had with the late Chairman Mao, the late Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders of China made significant contributions to cementing the bonds of friendship and cooperation between us. The visit which his majesty later paid to Tibetan region and Szechwan Province of China and the cordial talks he had with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng further contributed to mutual understanding between our two countries. I have no doubt that the understanding thus reached at the highest level has not only strengthened the mutually beneficial and friendly relations between the peoples and governments of the two countries, it has also become a strong factor in the cause of peace and progress in our region and the world at large.

"We are unreservedly committed to the ideals of Pancasila, the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

"We believe that respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs is the fundamental principle of relations between sovereign states. It is the right of each and every nation to choose a system it considers conducive to its national development and well-being of its people. I am happy to note with great satisfaction that both Nepal and China have adhered to these basic postulates of inter-state relationships, thus making it a model of relations between big and small countries with different political values."

He said: "We have followed with deep interest the great national-building efforts made by China under the wide leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The determination and unremitting zeal with which the leaders and people of China are pursuing the goals set by the late Premier Chou En-lai to make China economically a powerful and industrially a strong nation have earned the admiration of all of us. I wish to convey to Your Excellency our best wishes in these noble endeavours. We are convinced that these efforts will make positive contribution to the peace and stability of the regions we live in. We have watched with admiration the active and constructive role of the People's Republic of China in world affairs. We believe that this role has definitely helped in bringing about a greater balance in world forces and a consequent relaxation of tension.

"Nepal is determined to design her own destiny. Under the wise and inspiring leadership of his majesty the king, we are engaged in the task of national development and are already making significant progress. We are aware that this task is an uphill one and beset with the dynamic leadership of the crown, all our efforts are resolutely geared towards achieving the overall economic development of our country and the well-being of our people. On this occasion, let me assure you that we highly value the friendly cooperation and generous assistance extended by China. On behalf of his majesty's government and the people of Nepal, we offer our thanks to Your Excellency and through you to the people and Government of China. We are convinced that peace and development are inseparably related. We feel that these twin objectives can be better realised within the framework of institutionalised peace. We deeply appreciate China's strong support for his majesty's zone of peace proposal in this connection.

"It is the responsibility of every country to strive constantly for the relaxation of international tension. The realisation of peace requires the energetic efforts of all concerned in eliminating conditions that threaten peace. For this reason, we condemn all forms of discrimination and injustices, and support the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. We have been equally concerned with the situation prevailing in the Middle East. The problems of the Middle East are such that unless a satisfactory solution acceptable to all is reached, the situation may deteriorate and endanger the peace of the world. We therefore urge the implementation of all UN resolutions relating to the Middle East. As we believe that no permanent peace in that area can be achieved without recognising the rights of the Palestinian people, we fully support their right of self-determination for the establishment of an independent homeland of their own."

Prime Minister Bista said: "The present economic order is such that it does not meet the hopes and aspirations of the developing countries. The gap between the developed and the developing countries are widening much to the disadvantage of the latter. This disparity, if allowed to persist, is bound to have adverse effects on the peace and harmony of the world. We therefore support measures aimed at creating a new international economic order which, in our opinion, will lead to the establishment of a just, equal and mutually helpful relationship between the developed and developing countries."

The band played the national anthem of China after the prime minister concluded his speech.

In his speech Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: "It is a great honour and pleasure for us to come today to our close neighbour Nepal for a friendly visit. His Excellency Prime Minister Bista is giving us this magnificent welcoming banquet and has made a warm and friendly speech. We are particularly moved by the presence of his majesty the king and her majesty the queen at this banquet and would like to express our heartfelt thanks.

"Please allow me to convey to the government and people of Nepal the cordial greetings and high respects of the Chinese Government and people.

"Nepal is a country with a long history and an ancient culture. The industrious and valiant Nepalese people have a glorious anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tradition. Under the leadership of His Majesty King Birendra, the government and people of the Kingdom of Nepal have carried on an unrelenting struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. His majesty the king's proposal on declaring Nepal a zone of peace, which reflects the just stand of the Nepalese Government and people to maintain the peace of this region and develop friendly relations with all its neighbouring countries, has won extensive respect and support internationally. The Government of the Kingdom of Nepal pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, steadily strengthens its solidarity and cooperation with other Third World countries and supports the just struggles of other people against imperialism and hegemonism, thus playing an active role in international affairs. The government and people of the Kingdom of Nepal have also achieved gratifying successes in developing their national economy self-reliantly. The Chinese Government and people rejoice at your every success and sincerely wish you continuous new victories on your road to progress."

He said: "Friends, the present international situation is excellent. The world is advancing amidst turmoil, and the people are awakening in struggle. The anti-hegemonist united front against superpower policies of aggression and war is steadily expanding. The situation in South Asia has also developed in a direction favourable to the people of all the countries there and unfavourable to hegemonism. The people of South Asia have come to see more clearly that the rivalry between the two hegemonist powers is the main cause of the prolonged turmoil and unrest in this region. There is an ever stronger desire and determination on the part of the South Asian countries and peoples to oppose hegemonist control and interference and take the road of independent development. We are happy to note that relations between South Asian countries have gradually improved. As a close neighbour of South Asia, we earnestly hope that the South Asian countries will live in amity on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

"We, the Chinese Government and people, will, as in the past, firmly support the South Asian countries and peoples in their just struggles to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign interference and control. We firmly support His Majesty King Birendra's proposal on declaring Nepal a zone of peace and are ready to assume appropriate commitments arising therefrom. We firmly support the proposal of the Pakistan Government for the establishment of a nuclear-free-zone in South Asia. And we firmly support the positive proposal of the Sri Lanka Government for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace."

Vice-Premier Teng said: "The Chinese and Nepalese peoples have always been good friends and good neighbors. The lofty Himalayas link our two countries closely together and the majestic Mt. Qomolangma stands as a noble symbol of Sino-Nepalese friendship. There have been friendly contacts between our two peoples since ancient times. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, our friendship has continued to grow in strength and develop on a new basis. The late Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai attached great importance to developing the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Nepal. His Majesty the late King Mahendra made important contributions to the development of Sino-Nepalese friendship. His Majesty King Birendra has visited China several times. The year before last, his majesty made a direct flight over the Himalayas and visited China's Szechwan and Tibet, thus building an aerial bridge of friendship between our two countries and further strengthening our friendly relations. Today, we have come along the very same route to your country. The boundary between our two countries is one of peace and friendship. Our two countries have supported and helped each other and treated each other as equals and with sincere openness. We are friends who can stand any tests. Just as Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has pointed out, the friendly and goodneighborly relationship between China and Nepal is a brilliant example in the development of relations between nations. Both China and Nepal are developing countries belonging to the Third World. We are deeply convinced that, through the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Nepal will grow in strength and develop from day to day."

[Katmandu External Service in English at 1515 GMT on 4 February carries the text of an 11-minute recorded speech by Teng Hsiao-ping with superimposed English translation which adds at this point: "Now I propose a toast to the continuing consolidation and development of the friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese people and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, to the prosperity of the Kingdom of Nepal and to the well-being of its people, to the health of Their Majesties King Birendra and the queen, to the health of His Excellency the Prime Minister and Madam Bista and to the health of all our friends present here."]

After the Chinese vice-premier finished his speech, the band played the national anthem of Nepal.

Also present at the banquet were Nepalese Acting Chief Justice Basudev Sharma; National Panchayat Chairman Ram Hari Sharma; Chairman of Back to the Village National Campaign Committee Bishwa Bandhu Thapa; Minister of Foreign Affairs Krishna Raj Aryal; Minister of Finance Bhekh Bahadur Thapa; and other ministers.

Also present at the banquet were members of Vice-Premier Teng's party: Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung; Director Shen Ping and Deputy Director Kao Chien-chung and Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei. Over 120 people attended the banquet.

Earlier in the day Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, in the company of Minister of State for Education Pashupati Shumshere Rana, paid a visit to the ancient palace in Katmandu, the Hanuman Dokha, and signed the visitor's book there. Several thousand people lined the streets to greet the distinguished Chinese guest. The crowds spilled over to some dozens of steps of the nearby temples.

Holds Talks With Bista

OW041254Y Peking NCNA in English 1248 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista called on Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at the state guest house here this morning. Then he continued talks with the Chinese vice-premier in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. After the talk, the visiting Chinese vice-premier answered questions put forth by Nepalese and foreign newsmen gathering in the guest house.

Attends Mass Rally

OW042210Y Peking NCNA in English 2110 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Katmandu city Panchayat held a mass rally at the Tundikhel Open Theatre this afternoon to warmly welcome Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista attended the rally. Also present were members of the city Panchayat and thousands of people.

Over the lawn of the theatre hundreds of Chinese and Nepalese flags fluttered in the breeze. Big red lanterns were hung above the rostrum, beneath which were large words formed with numerous flowers: "Nepal", "China" and "Welcome". The colorful meeting place was beautifully cast against the snow-capped Himalayas in the distance.

The Chinese vice-premier was greeted with a standing ovation when he arrived. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung were garlanded. Thirty-nine Panchayat members presented flowers to the Chinese vice-premier who shook hands with them in acknowledgement. Six boys and girls sang a welcoming song composed especially for the occasion.

M.N. Pradhan, vice-chairman of the city Panchayat, presided over the rally and made an opening speech. This was followed by a welcoming address read by B.P. Dhungana, chairman of the city Panchayat.

He said: "We, the citizens of Katmandu, today are beside ourselves with joy to accord in this ancient city a cordial and enthusiastic welcome to Your Excellency Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China, a great country associated with us from early times as the most intimate neighborly nation." He said: "Nepal-China relations have been refined and consolidated through different periods of history."

He quoted: "It was our great leader, the late King Mahendra, and the great Chinese leader, the late Chairman Mao Tsetung, who added a new feature to the age-long friendship between Nepal and China as demanded by the currents and time and need."

He said: "It is no exaggeration to remark that the present visit of a high-ranking Chinese leader like Your Excellency in continuation of the three visits made by His Majesty King Birendra himself at different times and two visits made by Chou En-lai, the late prime minister of China, is symbolic of the growing ties of this new relationship."

He said that China's support for the proposal put before the world community by His Majesty King Birendra on the auspicious occasion of his coronation that Nepal be declared a peace zone "is an expression of mutual confidence existing between the two countries. Your Excellency's present tour in our country, we strongly held, will contribute towards pushing ahead in a more efficient way this confidence and goodwill."

He said: "It is our firm belief that frequent contact between the top leaders of both countries, maintained with a view to intensify Nepal-China relations which has presented a unique example of how close cooperation and goodwill can be fostered between countries having two different political systems, is a significant step in the right direction."

The text of the address, written with cinnabar on silk, was then presented to the Chinese vice-premier.

Vice-Premier Teng was also presented with Nepal-made handicrafts. Black Nepalese caps were put on Vice-Premier Teng and the members of his party.

In his speech at the rally Vice-Premier Teng said: "We are very glad to be able to meet the fraternal citizens of Katmandu here. I wish to take this opportunity to convey to you and, through you, to the entire Nepalese people, the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Chinese people."

He said: "When we flew over the Himalayas and entered the airspace of Nepal yesterday, we were deeply impressed by the very sublimity of the landscape. Nepal is not only a world-famous mountainous country but also a country with a long history and a splendid culture. The Nepalese people ardently love independence and freedom. At the time when Western colonialists invaded the East on a large scale, Nepal stood firm in resistance and always maintained its independence. At present, carrying forward this glorious tradition, the Nepalese people are resolutely defending their national independence and state sovereignty. His Majesty King Birendra has said: 'As Nepalese, we are proud of our heritage of independence and will defend it with our lives.' This is most admirable."

Vice-Premier Teng said: "We are happy to see that, under the leadership of King Birendra, the Nepalese people, making full use of their national resources, have achieved marked successes in building up their country and developing their national economy. Now they are striving to fulfill their fifth five-year plan. We believe that the industrious and talented Nepalese people will continue to achieve new and greater successes in their national construction."

He said: "In international affairs, Nepal pursues a policy of independence and nonalignment, supports national liberation movements and opposes power politics and the establishment of spheres of influence, thus making a positive contribution to the united struggle of the Third World countries against hegemonism. His Majesty King Birendra's proposal on declaring Nepal a zone of peace, which gives expression to the sincere desire of the Nepalese Government and people to maintain peace in this region and live in friendship with all neighbouring countries, has won support and approval from an increasing number of countries. The Chinese Government and people reiterate their firm support to his majesty the king's proposal."

Vice-Premier Teng said: "The situation in China has been excellent since the crushing of the 'gang of four' who did much damage to our country and people. Now, stability and unity prevail throughout our country and production and construction are developing vigorously. Rallying closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, our people of all nationalities are determined to turn China into a powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century. We will steadfastly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in the sphere of foreign affairs. We will never seek hegemony, nor become a superpower. We will continue to strengthen our unity with the other Third World countries and peoples and with all countries that are subjected to imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying in order to form a broad international united front against hegemonism."

He said: "As we review the international situation in the past year and see the prospects held out by the new year, we feel greatly encouraged and confident. The peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania have won a series of victories in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, while hegemonism has suffered one heavy blow after another. The Third World countries and peoples, supporting and cooperating with each other in unity, are playing an ever important role in the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The Second World countries in Western Europe and other regions have shown a stronger tendency toward unity against hegemonism. The international anti-hegemonist united front keeps expanding. As facts show, the main trend in international developments is that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution and no force on earth can stem it."

He said: "The people of the South Asian countries suffered for a long time from imperialist and colonialist oppression and plunder and they deeply cherish their national independence. Facing the arduous task of building up their respective countries, they all urgently need a peaceful international environment. But the fierce hegemonist rivalry in South Asia has brought about prolonged intranquillity in this region and poses a grave threat to the independence and security of the countries here. It has been condemned and opposed by the South Asian peoples. The Chinese Government and people deeply sympathize with and firmly support this just stand of the South Asian peoples."

Vice-Premier Teng said: "Nepal and China are friendly neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers, and our two peoples have lived in harmony from generation to generation. Though the Himalayas, the highest mountain range in the world, lies between our two countries, across them our two peoples have since ancient times maintained friendly contacts in defiance of the hazards and hardships. This natural barrier has now been broken through by the Nepal-China friendship highway, a thoroughfare winding through huge mountains, which links our two peoples more closely. With the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the economic cooperation and cultural exchanges between our two countries are daily expanding, friendly contacts are becoming more frequent and the traditional and profound friendship between our two peoples is making constant progress."

He said: "We, the Chinese Government and people, highly cherish our friendship with Nepal. We will continue to make unremitting efforts to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

I. 6 Feb 78

A 12

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"We are very grateful to the government and people of the Kingdom of Nepal for their support and cooperation over the years. We firmly support the government and people of the Kingdom of Nepal in their just cause of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. I sincerely hope that the friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples will stand forever majestically like the Himalayas!"

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's speech was punctuated with warm applause. Vice-Premier Teng then presented gifts to the Katmandu city Panchayat.

Also attending the meeting were leading members of the Nepal-China Friendship Society and the Nepal-China Cultural Association. Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei, all other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping visited Nepals' State Museum in the company of Nepalese State Minister of Education P.S. Rana. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung called on Nepalese Minister of Foreign Affairs K.R. Aryal this afternoon.

Attends King's Dinner

OW041755Y Peking NCNA in English 1740 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya gave a quiet dinner to Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the royal palace this evening. The dinner was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Receives Nepalese Ministers

OW051304Y Peking NCNA in English 1252 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, February 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Krishna Raj Aryal, minister of foreign affairs, and Bhekh Bahadur Thapa, minister of finance, of Nepal, respectively called on visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the state guest house this morning. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung, Director Shen Ping and Deputy Director Kao Chien-chung and Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei were present on these occasions.

Tours Local Countryside

OW060810Y Peking NCNA in English 0741 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, February 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today visited Patan and Bhadgaon, towns near Katmandu, to a warmest welcome by the local people. Patan, Bhadgaon and Katmandu were the capitals of three small kingdoms in the Katmandu Valley before Nepal was unified. They boast ancient buildings such as beautiful palaces, temples, and pagodas, and are repositories of historical relics.

Before Vice-Premier Teng arrived in the palace square in the centre of Patan this morning, tens of thousands of wellwishers had gathered at the square.

I. 6 Feb 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

When the motorcade appeared from under streamers bearing slogans such as "Welcome to Chinese distinguished guests" in Nepali, Chinese and English, the welcomers waved small flags and warmly applauded. More than 20 members of the city Panchayat each presented the vice-premier a garland. Vice-Premier Teng walked around the beautiful ancient palace, stone pagoda and carvings of unique architecture around the square. Whenever we went, the smiling welcomers applauded thunderously. The vice-premier waved cordially in acknowledgement. Then, Vice-Premier Teng went to the Royal Botanical Gardens where he planted a "China-Nepal friendship tree". Accompanied by Prime Minister Bista, Home Minister Bahadur Singh and Foreign Minister Aryal, the vice-premier and his entourage had a picnic in the sunny and pleasant gardens.

In the afternoon the vice-premier visited Bhadgaon, where he was given a welcome brimful of warmth and cordiality. Ovarions burst out when the Chinese vice-premier arrived at the Bhadgaon Palace Square. Amid the applause of thousands of welcomers, a member of the city Panchayat presented him with a Nepalese cap, put it on his head and put garlands round his neck. After viewing the "Palace With 55 Windows" built in the 15th century and visiting the National Art Gallery, the Chinese vice-premier walked to the magnificent "Five-Storeyed Tower" at another square. The Chinese guests were welcomed by people around the square in front of their houses, waving from windows or balconies and even standing on roofs. Vice-Premier Teng repeatedly waved to the welcomers.

Vice-Premier Teng was accompanied by Pashupati Shumshere Rana, state minister of education of Nepal.

Before his visit to Bhadgaon city, Vice-Premier Teng received at the guest house in Katmandu Maniharsha Jyoti, chairman of the Nepal-China Cultural Association; Poorna Bahadur, chairman of the Nepal-China Friendship Society, and his wife, and other leading members of these two organizations. The vice-premier expressed thanks for their contribution to the promotion of the friendship between the two peoples.

Hosts Farewell Banquet

OW052222Y Peking NCNA in English 2156 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, February 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping gave a farewell banquet at the Chinese Embassy here this evening. Prime Minister and Mrs. Bista attended the banquet and were met at the entrance by Vice-Premier Teng.

Among the 140 guests were also Acting Chief Justice Basudev Sharma and his wife; Chairman of Rashtriya Panchayat Ram Hari Sharma and his wife; chairman of the Standing Committee of Council State Brig. General Bhupal Man Singh Karki and his wife; Chairman of the Back to Village National Campaign Central Committee Bishwa Bandhu Thapa; Minister for Foreign Affairs Krishna Raj Aryal; and many other ministers as well as former prime ministers.

The chairmen of the Nepal-China Friendship Society and the Nepal-China Cultural Society were also present.

Present also were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, Director of the Asian Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Shen Ping; Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Kao Chien-chung; Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei; and diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy.

The Nepalese military band played Nepalese and Chinese music at the banquet.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Prime Minister Bista proposed toasts at the banquet.

Vice-Premier Teng said in his toast: "We are very pleased to have this opportunity of gathering joyously again with our friends and renewing our friendship on the eve of our departure from your country."

He said: "Our visit to your country, though brief, has left on us a deep and fine impression. On more than one occasion His Majesty King Birendra extended to us a most cordial reception and hospitality and talked with us kindly and amicably. Talks were conducted with His Excellency Prime Minister Bista in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on the further strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and on international issues of common interest, and satisfactory results were achieved." He said: "We were given a grand welcome and warm hospitality everywhere by your government and people, and have been deeply touched by the profound friendship of the Nepalese people for the Chinese people. The mutual support in the political field and cooperation in the economic and cultural fields between our two countries are bound to be strengthened from day to day. In addition to the magnificent scenery of your country, we have seen during this visit the great efforts you are making and the gratifying results you have achieved in developing your national economy and building your country self-reliantly. We admire your efforts and congratulate you on your successes. Our visit has been most pleasant and satisfactory. I would like to take this opportunity to extend our heartfelt thanks to His Majesty King Birendra, to His Excellency Prime Minister Bista and to the Nepalese Government and people."

Vice-Premier Teng said in conclusion: "Tomorrow we will be leaving your hospitable country. We came here to convey the cordial friendship of the Chinese people, and we are taking back to them the profound friendship of the Nepalese people. It is our sincere wish that the Nepalese Government and people will continue to score new successes in safeguarding their independence and sovereignty and in building the country under the leadership of His Majesty King Birendra."

In his toast, Prime Minister Bista said: "We are very happy that Your Excellency has come to Nepal on a friendly visit at the invitation of his majesty's government, bringing with you the profound friendship of the government and the people of China for the government and the people of Nepal. On behalf of his majesty's government and the people of Nepal, I once again extend our warm greetings to you and other distinguished guests."

He said: "As close neighbours, our two countries have lived together in peace and harmony. Cordiality, understanding and cooperation are the characteristics of our relations. These cordial and friendly relations between us predate history. Our friendship, we are happy to note, has stood the test of time."

He said: "Your Excellency's visit is an important landmark in our age-old relations. It is a testimony of our friendship. The friendly exchange of views which you had with his majesty the king covered broad areas and has deepened the understanding between the two countries. The extensive discussions which were held between us on a wide range of bilateral relations as well as regional and international issues have proved to be fruitful."

"These talks were marked by the traditional warmth of friendship existing between Nepal and China. We are satisfied that the visit has significantly contributed to the strengthening of our relations. We shall cherish the memory of this visit for a long time to come. We sincerely hope that you will find it convenient to visit Nepal again."

He said: "The determination with which the great people of China are engaged in national reconstruction and the principle of self-reliance which they have adopted in pursuing this noble task have been a source of inspiration to us. We believe that a strong and prosperous China will make greater and more valuable contribution to the cause of peace and progress in the world. A country rich in the human heritage of civilization and culture possessing a glorious past, the People's Republic of China, we are confident, will achieve still glorious successes in the future."

Prime Minister Bista expressed appreciation at China's continued willingness to expand economic cooperation with a view to helping Nepal achieve self-reliance. He said: "It is a matter of satisfaction that a Chinese team will be visiting Nepal soon to study various schemes to be implemented."

After the toasts of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Prime Minister Bista, the band played the national anthems of Nepal and China respectively.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AFP Reports Departure

BK060720Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Katmandu, Feb. 6 (AFP)--Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was accorded a ceremonial send-off by Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista this morning when he left after concluding a 3-day formal visit. Mr. Teng's Trident aircraft returned to China by the trans-Himalayan route.

Adorned with a yellow and red garland, Mr. Teng bade farewell to Mr. Bista by folding both his hands--the Nepalese way of greeting.

Speaking after the departure of Mr. Teng, Mr. Bista said that his visit had proved not only a "great success" but also "very beneficial" to the strengthening of relations between China and Nepal. He added that the talks he had with the Chinese leader would help to promote understanding between the two countries. Mr. Bista said he had discussed with Mr. Teng matters of common interest and regional and international issues in an atmosphere of cordiality. "In fact this discussion has helped us to know each other's point of view", he added.

Mr. Bista hoped that the visit of Mr. Teng would pave the way for further expansion of economic relations between the two countries. In this context he revealed that China had already agreed to help Nepal set up three factories--sugar, paper and ceramic--in order to help Nepal achieve self-reliance. He said "a Chinese technical team is visiting Nepal soon to make feasibility studies of the projects agreed upon."

Mr. Bista also said that China had agreed to increase the volume of Nepal-China trade.

On behalf of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the nation, Mr. Teng invited Nepal's king and queen and Mr. Bista to China. The invitation was accepted without a date being fixed.

I. 6 Feb 78

A 16

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Returns to Peking

OW061304Y Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, returned to Peking by special plane this afternoon after concluding with complete success his official friendly visits to China's good neighbours Burma and Nepal.

Glowing with health and in high spirits, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping stepped down from the plane and was warmly welcomed at the foot of the ramp by party and state leaders Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua, Teng Ying-chao and Wang Chen and leading members of departments concerned. Comrade Li Hsien-nien and other party and state leaders shook hands with Vice-Premier Teng enthusiastically and congratulated him on the important contributions he made during the visits to the promotion of Sino-Burmese and Sino-Nepalese friendship. Also present at the airport were U Soe Myint, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Burmese Embassy in Peking; Mrs Rana, wife of the Nepalese ambassador to China; and Niranjan Bhattarai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Nepalese Embassy here, and Mrs Bhattarai.

Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and other members of the vice-premier's party returned here by the same plane.

EUROPE

TRADE DELEGATION INITIALS EEC AGREEMENT, CONCLUDES VISIT

OW051834Y Peking NCNA in English 1518 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade agreement negotiating delegation led by Sun So-chang, a department director in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade, left here by plane for home today after concluding official talks with a delegation of the EEC Commission and initialling a trade agreement. The two sides started their negotiations on January 30 and brought them to a successful conclusion yesterday. Sir Roy Denman, director general for external relations and head of the delegation of the EEC Commission, said to the press: "The conclusion of the first trade agreement between the community and the People's Republic of China shows that, apart from the beneficial consequences in the fields of trade exchanges, it has also profound political significance, because it represents in the eyes of public opinion one of the most evident manifestations of the excellent relations between the People's Republic of China and the community."

During the Chinese delegation's stay here, W. Haferkamp, vice-president of the EEC Commission, gave a reception in honour of the delegation. Huan Hsiang, chief of the Chinese mission to the EEC, also held a reception for the delegation.

KYODO Report

OW040100Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Brussels, Feb 3 KYODO--The European Communities (EC) and China initiated a five-year trade agreement Friday following conclusion of negotiations started here Monday.

Both China and EC have stressed the political significance of the agreement as they believe it will result in further expanding trade between the two sides. The new agreement will replace the bilateral facts concluded between China and the EC member states which expired at the end of 1974. It calls, among others, for the EC to extend the most-favored-nation treatment to China, China to give "favorable consideration" to imports of products from the EC and EC to liberalize imports from China progressively. EC imports from China in 1976 totaled \$960 million in value and exports, \$1,313 million.

YUGOSLAVIA'S MINIC DELIVERS FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

OWO32026Y Peking NCNA in English 1843 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Yugoslavia's foreign political activities last year were very successful both in developing and further promoting its bilateral relations with many countries and in all important multilateral international activities, said Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Milos Minic in the Federal Assembly on January 31, according to TANJUG.

In a report to the Federal Assembly on Yugoslavia's foreign policy in 1977, the vice-president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that "in Yugoslavia's overall international activities, the outstanding activities of President J.B. Tito played a specially important role, that is, President Tito's personal contribution to the continual expansion and advancement of Yugoslavia's bilateral relations with all countries, his tireless efforts towards preserving peace in the world and advancing international cooperation on an equal footing, strengthening the unity of the non-aligned countries and their role in settling major international questions."

He said: "On the basis of full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference and mutual respect for every country's road of domestic development and by taking into consideration the characteristics of every nation's international position, we have developed relations with all countries irrespective of their social systems."

Turning to relations with China, Minic said: "Last year we gave particular attention to the further betterment and development of our friendly relations with China and to their normalization...."

"President Tito's visit to the People's Republic of China and his talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other top-ranking Chinese leaders were of utmost importance for the further development of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries. This is true also of the reaffirmation of the road each country takes in its advance, reaffirmation of the actual significance of the revolutions of the two countries and of their national values and characteristics. In view of the fact that the visit represented a supreme achievement in the steady development of the relations between our two socialist countries in recent years, China and the world at large described, with justification, the visit as historic. Meanwhile, the visit opened up broad prospects for the further growth of full cooperation in all fields and on an equal footing."

Speaking of Yugoslavia's relations with other developing and non-aligned countries, Minic said: "The common goals and the joint struggles for the realization of these goals and implementation of the programmes adopted at conferences of the non-aligned and developing countries have brought Yugoslavia still closer to the non-aligned and developing countries. Yugoslavia's friendly relations with these countries have grown stronger on the basis of mutual trust and understanding."

Minic said that "the activity of our country in the non-aligned movement is one of the most important and long-term major work of our foreign policy. Our country has played a very active and remarkable role in this movement."

In his report Miric exposed the growing pressures exerted by certain foreign forces on the non-aligned countries and the attempts to split them. He said: "The basic aim of all these pressures was to prevent the constantly increasing influence of the non-aligned countries in international relations through weakening their mutual solidarity and unity and obstructing their actions. There is no doubt that the non-aligned movement represents a powerful factor of stability in the world."

Minic pointed out that "the development of Yugoslavia's cooperation with the developed Western countries was distinguished by further expansion" and that "a notable progress has been achieved in its relations and equal cooperation with the United States of America."

Minic also spoke of Yugoslavia's relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and East European countries.

YUGOSLAV MARITIME DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW031849Y Peking NCNA in English 1746 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A maritime delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by Frane Valentic, chairman of the Yugoslav Shipowners Association, left here for home today. The delegation arrived here on January 19 for a friendly visit and business discussions at the invitation of the China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation and the China National Chartering Corporation.

While in Peking, all members of the delegation paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung. Cheng I-shan, minister of foreign trade, met with all members of the delegation yesterday. Dusan Grubor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy here, gave a reception for the delegation's visit to China.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

HUA KUO-FENG RECEIVES EGYPTIAN SPECIAL ENVOY

OW041338Y Peking NCNA in English 1325 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, met here this afternoon with Hasan at-Tuhami, special envoy of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, deputy prime minister at the presidency and political advisor to the president.

During the meeting, Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami forwarded President as-Sadat's letter to Chairman Hua. He said: President as-Sadat asked me to convey his sincere regards to you.

Chairman Hua expressed his thanks for this, and said: "We appreciate the heroic struggle waged by the Egyptian Government and people under the leadership of President as-Sadat to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence and dignity and oppose big-power hegemonism."

Chairman Hua stressed: "The Chinese Government has adopted a consistent policy on the Middle East question. We condemn Israeli Zionism for its policy of aggression. We condemn hegemonism for subjecting the Arab nation to its aggression, control and exploitation." He pointed out: In its negotiations with Israel, the Egyptian Government has stuck to a stand that calls for the recovery of the lost Arab territories, restoration to the Palestinian people of their national rights, and a total solution; this stand is just and conforms to the interests of the Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

He said: "We sincerely hope that the Arab peoples will unite to exclude superpower interference and splitting activities and form a broad united front against the common enemy."

Chairman Hua asked Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami, upon returning home, to convey the regards of the Chinese Government and people and his own to President as-Sadat and the Egyptian Government and people.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Present at the meeting were Egyptian Ambassador to China A.A. Salam Tawfiq, Military Attache Brigadier General Nabil Farid Shukri and Counsellor Ismat abu-Alkasim Al-Qadi of the Egyptian Embassy in Peking, and Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami's secretary, Salah Uthman. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying were also present.

At-Tuhami Hosts Banquet

OWO41709Y Peking NCNA in English 1635 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hasan at-Tuhami, special envoy of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, deputy prime minister at the presidency and political advisor to the president, gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Among those present at the banquet were Chinese Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying. Deputy Prime Minister Hasan at-Tuhami and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

In his speech, Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami said: "As the special envoy sent here by President Anwar as-Sadat, I have brought a personal letter for wise Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as well as the greetings of the Egyptian leaders and the kindhearted Egyptian people to the fraternal leaders of the People's Republic of China and to the Chinese people, who have a long history and civilization."

The deputy prime minister pointed out: "We in the Middle East are now engaged in a fight for a just peace. The peace to which we aspire can be called genuine peace in keeping with our political and cultural concepts only when there is restoration of our rights, the rights of us Arab peoples, particularly those of the Palestinian people." The Arab nation had plunged into the victorious battle of October 1973 with the support of its esteemed friends in order to wrest back its dignity, honour and rights from the hands of its enemy and contestant, he said. "Just as in the past and present conditions of intense and fiery struggle, our people are determined to remain united in a peaceful, political and negotiatory struggle. We are doing this in order to attain the truth and justice which our people understand and appreciate and for whose achievement they are striving."

Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami said: "The Chinese people and their leaders vigorously support the world-wide process of modern civilization which grants rights to all peoples, and which is a principle and a means for establishing security and peace of mankind. If this is taken into account, it may be possible to check those who intend to launch or renew aggression; and those who plunder the people of other countries and establish monopoly will see that there is a gigantic world force which is uniting together to oppose encroachments on the rights, freedom and security of mankind and peoples wherever they may occur. World security is no longer divisible nor will it again brook the stand of these people."

He added: "With the help of our friends, we are determined to work for a lasting peace in our own region and never abandon our rights. In this context, we hold that the rights and aspirations of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people in this cause are indivisible, and that to seek peace at the expense of either is out of the question. The other side should understand that peace is not a commodity as they imagine it to be. Otherwise, peace would be a mere cease-fire, to be followed by renewed efforts for the restoration of rights. We will not do so, nor will we attempt to do so. We shall not and absolutely will not barter away our territories and rights."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "In the past few days, we have had sincere and beneficial talks with his excellency the deputy prime minister on the present situation in the Middle East, on ways to further develop the relations between our two countries and on other matters of common concern; and we have enhanced our mutual understanding and friendship. Today, our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng met his excellency the deputy prime minister, received with pleasure President as-Sadat's letter and heard his excellency's briefing on the present situation in the Middle East. Chairman Hua reiterated to his excellency the consistent principled stand of the Chinese Government and people on the Middle East question and expressed our militant solidarity with the Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples."

He said: "The Chinese Government and people highly appraise the heroic struggle carried out by the Egyptian Government and people under the leadership of President as-Sadat to defend state sovereignty, safeguard national independence and dignity and oppose big-power hegemonism. We firmly support the Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and Israeli Zionist aggression. At present, the two superpowers, social-imperialism in particular, are doing their utmost to stir up trouble and sow dissension in an attempt to weaken and undermine the Arab front. We sincerely hope and believe that the long-tested Arab and Palestinian peoples will frustrate their schemes and get united against the common enemy."

"We always believe that you have a bright future although the road ahead of you will be tortuous and there will be ups and downs in your struggle. As long as the Arab peoples stick to their principled stand, uphold unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly win final victory. A united, strong and prosperous Arab world will surely appear towering in front of the people of the world and make magnificent contributions to the cause of peace and progress of mankind."

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien pointed out that the visit to China undertaken by Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami at the request of President as-Sadat had made a useful contribution to the furtherance of the relations between the two countries.

I. 6 Feb 78

A 21

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Present here 'Abbas Salim Tawfiq, Egyptian ambassador to China, diplomatic officials of the Egyptian Embassy in Peking, and Salah Uthman, Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami's secretary. Diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to China were also present.

Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami and his secretary will leave Peking tomorrow for a visit to Shanghai.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADA'S EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY CONCLUDES VISIT

OWO31700Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Canton, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mrs Jamieson and the secretary of state for external affairs delegation left here by special plane this evening after a successful visit to China. Leaving by the same plane were A.R. Menzies, Canadian ambassador to China, and Mrs. Menzies.

Seeing them off at the airport were Wang Ning, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Liu Kuei-lan, vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee; Wang Tung, Chinese ambassador to Canada; and Chu Chi-chen, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The distinguished Canadian guests arrived in Canton from Kueilin this afternoon. Yesterday evening, the Kueilin City Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet in honour of Secretary of State D. Jamieson and Mrs. Jamieson.

This morning, the Jamiesons and the other Canadian guests made a boat excursion on the Lichiang River in Kueilin.

Comments on SRV-Cambodia Dispute

OWO40457Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0437 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, Feb. 4 (AFP)--China does not feel that it should be an intermediary or should be called to arbitrate the dispute between Vietnam and Cambodia, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson said here today. This was what he was told during his talks with Chinese leaders in Peking, Mr. Jamieson said. "The Chinese view is that the parties themselves, that is Vietnam and Cambodia, should cease all hostilities, that there should be a mutual withdrawal of forces and that the two parties themselves should initiate talks leading to a peaceful resolution," Mr. Jamieson reported. He added, "I think it was described to me by the Chinese that it (the dispute) was a sort of inheritance from history, that it is a long-standing problem between the two countries and one which they should properly settle among themselves," he added.

Mr. Jamieson said that his talks with Chinese leaders, particularly Foreign Minister Huang Hua, were extensive. "The assurances that I received from the Chinese were, first of all, that China had not, as some had charged, instigated in any way the present border dispute," Mr. Jamieson said. "Secondly, it is the Chinese hope expressed to me in terms I have no reason to question that this matter will be settled amicably as opposed to continuation of the confrontation and of the hostilities," he added.

Asked what was the Chinese attitude towards Russia in Indochina, Mr Jamieson replied that he did not specifically discuss the relationship between Russia and Indochina.

"But there can be no questioning the fact, of course, that the Chinese are heavily committed to the view that the Soviet Union is a destabilising force of great magnitude in Southeast Asia as in other parts of the world." Mr Jamieson added: "The Chinese view is that Soviet policy is to seek to extend its control or, to use a more familiar Chinese word for it, hegemony, over many of these countries and of course they consider Vietnam obviously as being one such country. Therefore, the comments and discussions on this subject related to this overall or global view which the Chinese have of Russian intentions of which, it is clear, they are highly suspicious."

Mr Jamieson arrived here by special plane from China last night.

PEOPLE'S DAILY LAUDS TORONTO SYMPHONY TOUR

OW040850Y Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 4Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an article by Shih Yin yesterday warmly praising the successful performance tour of Canada's Toronto Symphony. Entitled "Lingering Strains of Music Echo a Lasting Friendship", the article cites the programme of the 50-year-old orchestra, which included contemporary Canadian composers MacMillan and Morel as well as well-known 19th century Europeans.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY article notes that the Toronto Symphony held a joint rehearsal with China's Central Philharmonic Society. The Chinese orchestra played Beethoven's Symphony Number Three under the baton of Davis, while the Toronto group played Beethoven's Fifth under Chinese conductor Li Te-lun. Davis treated the Chinese orchestra just like his own, stopping where he heard something inappropriate, pointing out shortcomings and asking for a replay by the Chinese musicians, who warmly welcomed his straightforward attitude.

In order to express the Canadian people's friendly sentiments for the Chinese people, the Canadian artists took time out to rehearse Chinese melodies and performed them at the concert. These included "Embroidering Golden Tapestry", "Harvest Dance", "Commune Members Are Sunflowers" and "The People of Yenpien Love Chairman Mao". Soloist Maureen Forrester gave a folk song of north Shensi, "Nanniwan", which she did in Chinese. Her performance won a prolonged ovation.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY article concludes with the thought that flowers of Chinese-Canadian friendship will be in full bloom through the current performance tour of China by the Toronto Symphony.

HUA, OTHER LEADERS RECEIVE BUILDING CONFERENCE DELEGATES

OW040846Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 February--The State Building Materials Bureau recently held a national conference on building materials, with a view to rapidly developing the building materials industry.

The wise leader Chairman Hua wrote this inscription for the building materials industry: "Rely on our own efforts and work hard to accelerate the development of the building materials industry in order to make contributions to the realization of the four modernizations."

During the conference, the wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen of the CCP Central Committee Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping and Wang Tung-hsing as well as other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua cordially received the delegates and had a group picture taken with them.

The delegates at the conference conscientiously studied Chairman Hua's inscription for the building materials industry, thus receiving great education and encouragement. They voiced their determination to implement Chairman Hua's instructions in an all-round way and work hard in the spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour to advance the building materials as soon as possible.

The conference delegates summed up their experiences in promoting the development of the building materials industry in 1977 by implementing the principle of grasping the key link and running the country well. They discussed plans for carrying out their work in 1978 and worked out a 10-year plan for rapid development of the building materials industry.

The first 8 years are crucial to the goals of working hard for 3 years to effect a big change in the building materials industry, working vigorously for 8 years to scale the heights in this regard and accomplishing the four modernizations in 23 years. In the next 8 years, it is necessary to concentrate our forces on fighting well the two hard battles for accelerating the development of the cement and new building materials industries so that we can contribute to meeting the needs national economic construction and improving people's housing conditions.

Building materials departments consume large amounts of fossil lignite, hard coal and other industrial residue. They used over 8.5 million tons of fossil lignite and hard coal in 1977 alone. The delegates at the conference exchanged their experiences in using industrial waste materials for many different purposes. The conference called on the building materials departments in various localities to make overall plans according to the principle of practicing economy and adhering to local conditions and try in every way to make full use of fossil lignite, hard coal and other industrial residue in their localities.

FANG I HONORS SCIENTISTS FOR RESEARCH WORK

OW051815Y Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Noted Chinese genetist Ouyang Chun-wen, mathematicians Hua Lo-keng, Chen Ching-jun, Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou, chemists Chien Jen-yuan and Chiang Ming-chien, and astronomer Wang Shou-Kuan were among those cited here currently for their outstanding contributions to China's science run along socialist lines.

Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, presented them with certificates and awards at a ceremony.

Altogether 49 advanced collectives and 198 advanced workers from the institutes and other units under the academy in the Peking region received honourable citations. Among them are veterans in their 70's or 80's and young scientists who have achieved impressive results in research work, as well as factory and service workers.

Addressing the ceremony, Li Chang and Hu Ko-shih, leading members of the academy, called on all scientific workers to learn from the cited and contribute to China's effort to modernize her agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, and to catch up with or surpass advanced world levels in science.

Representatives from the institutes of physics, calculating technique, genetics, mathematics and high energy physics spoke about their gains in research work at the meeting.

Scientists, workers and cadres have in the past year dug hard into science and technology and completed more than 100 important research projects. Among them, the research into the interaction on cytoplasm and nuclei, pollen plants of maize and pollen plantlets of para rubber tree has approached or surpassed advanced world levels.

Forty-four-year-old mathematician Chen Ching-jun recently improved on the estimate of the coefficient (from 8 to 7.8) on the Goldbach problem, clearing another obstacle in finally solving this extremely difficult problem of the 20th century in the theory of numbers.

Yang Lo and Chang Kuang-hou made significant advances following their 1975 world level achievement in the research on deficient value and singular direction of meromorphic functions. They have given an accurate estimate of the number of deficient values and deficiencies with regard to a class of entire functions. Chang Kuang-hou has affirmatively answered four problems about asymptotic values, winning favourable comments from mathematicians at home and abroad.

In the field of chemistry, veteran scientist Chiang Ming-chien discovered through painstaking efforts the rule of homologous linearity in the theory of organic struggle.

Lively academic discussion has been revived in all institutes under the academy with a hundred schools of thought contending freely. The number of scientific papers produced by the Institute of Mathematics last year was three times the average figure for previous years. The Peking observatory presented 18 papers and reports at the 1977 national forum on astrophysics.

A number of sophisticated instruments and apparatus have been made, including the graphic information processing system consisting of colour separative scanner digitizer, scanner plotter, controller and computer, the ionic beam probe and the 60,000 rpm ultra-centrifuge. The thermoplastic-photoconductor for holographic recording films jointly manufactured by the Institutes of Physics and Chemistry has made it possible for holography to be popularized in China.

Among the advanced collectives cited by the academy are: The Peking coordinated group on the structure of crystalline insulin which, applying Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts, determined the spatial structure of insulin at 1.8 angstrom resolution; the scientific survey team to the Tsinghai-Tibet Plateau which worked in rarified atmosphere at 4,000 metres above sea level and collected a mass of scientific data for the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production in this area; and a team under the Peking observatory which ploughed through 150,000 volumes of ancient books in three years and compiled China's records of celestial phenomena and a history of astronomy in China.

TEXT OF PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON 'WIND FACTION' THEORISTS

HK031435Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 31 Jan 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Yuan Shu-chuan [5913 3219 1227]: "Rebuke the 'Wind Faction' 'Theorists'"]

[Text] Among the "wind faction" members, there is one type of person whom we should mention especially. They are "wind faction" members on the theoretical front. "Wind faction" members on the theoretical front have the character common to all "wind faction" members. They also have their special character, they are specialized in theoretical work.

When the "gang of four" were running amuck, we saw that some self-styled Marxists steered according to the "wind," and dished out theories to suit the prevailing "wind." Many of these people had been engaged in theoretical work for many years and were not unfamiliar with basic Marxist principles. But what did they use the theories for? They used these theories as a "raft" for themselves to drift upstream. When the wind is strong on this side today, they drift to this side. When the wind blows strong on that side tomorrow, they will drift to that side. To them, Marxist theories were not objective truths. Their standards for judging a truth or fallacy changed with the prevailing "wind." In their eyes, there is no definite demarcation line between Marxism and revisionism, socialism and capitalism, materialism and idealism, and dialectics and metaphysics. The masses said these people "played magic" with dialectics.

When Lin Piao and his clique propagated the so-called "seven-character method" (namely seeing, thinking, asking, discussing, using, writing and investigating), a certain person wrote a report saying: "This 'seven-character method' is a treasure. Not a single character can be deleted. The order of these characters cannot be reversed." The course of study could be divided into seven steps, and "the order could not be reversed." This was really "scientific!" Is it true that "asking" must precede "discussion" and that no question should be "asked" in the course of "discussion?" After the downfall of Lin Piao, this certain person made another report at a meeting and criticized the "seven-character method," saying "each character was a poisonous weed." Look, even seeing, thinking, asking... had all become "poisonous weeds." It is true this gentleman never tried to see and think? When Chairman Mao's three directives were publicized in 1975, this gentleman went everywhere, making reports and saying "these three directives are interrelated and philosophically comprehensive." A few months later when the "gang of four" framed and attacked Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, he again made criticisms at big and small meetings, saying "the interrelationship among the three directives meant eclecticism." People of this type talked about theories like parrots. They said one thing one day and another thing the next day. When they slapped their own faces, they neither flushed nor felt guilty.

The "wind faction" members on the theoretical front filled their pockets with quotations of all descriptions. When they were required to talk this way one day, they picked quotations from this pocket; when they were required to talk another way the next day, they picked quotations from another pocket. They quoted for the mere purpose of meeting the needs of the "wind." Therefore, they only needed broken sentences. They did not hesitate to quote out of context, garble quotations or even distort and fabricate the words of classical documents. They were very much afraid of wholly, accurately, comprehensively and systematically elucidating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, because this wouldn't give them a chance to speculate.

The "wind faction" members on the theoretical front also made creations and inventions. Everyone can still remember that at the "theoretical discussion meeting" held in Peking, somebody openly put forward the so-called "theory of three stages" in the development of the bourgeoisie, and vilified the veteran revolutionary cadres as "inner-party bourgeoisie" "more covetous and cruel" than the monopoly bourgeoisie. This "creation" provided the theoretical basis for the counterrevolutionary political program pushed by the "gang of four." So it readily became "the latest invention" and was in vogue. The basic principles of the Marxist political economy and Lenin's scientific assertion that "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism" were thrown overboard.

The "wind faction" members on the theoretical front tottered along and vacillated. This was because they held a bourgeois world outlook. On the one hand, they deeply admired Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting who, hired by the "gang of four," held prominent positions and had a brilliant future. On the other hand, they were intimidated by the "gang of four" who brutally struggled against and ruthlessly hit at the comrades who upheld Marxism-Leninism and advanced against the "wind." How would they use their pens? What should they write? They were confronted with two different outcomes and two choices. So these selfish and weak-kneed "wind faction" "theorists" followed Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting even though they had to betray principles and sell their souls.

In the past, many progressive thinkers laid down their lives in defense of truth. More than three centuries ago, Italian materialist and natural scientists Bruno defied the great pressure and brutal persecution by the reactionary church. He upheld Copernicus' scientific theory and bravely exposed the fallacy that "God created the earth." He was detained seven years by the inquisition. Before he was put to death by fire, he resolutely refused to repent and laid down his life in defense of scientific truth. When the "gang of four" ran amuck, many comrades engaged in theoretical work showed no fear of being attacked, upheld truth and resolutely struggled against the "gang of four." When the "gang of four" controlled the public media, many theorists put down their pens, closed their mouths and protested in silence. They determinedly refuse to barter away principles. These comrades deserve our respect because practice shows that they go in for Marxism-Leninism.

The "wind faction" members on the theoretical front were different from but were related to Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting, the sinister theoretical groups of the "gang of four." Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting had already hired themselves out to the "gang of four" and, therefore, could receive direct from the "gang of four" instructions of usurping party and state power. The "wind faction" tried to fathom the trend and assimilate and follow instructions with a view to rendering "meritorious service" and winning "awards."
[paragraph continues]

The former [Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting] played the leading role while the latter [the "wind faction"] played a supporting role in creating counterrevolutionary public opinion. But there was no unbridgable gap between them. Some people in the sinister theoretic group of the gang of four were "wind faction" members good at steering according to the "wind." Over the past several decades, that adviser of Liang Hsiao kept changing his masks while serving the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and while revering and criticising Confucius. He at one time gave allegiance to "Emperor Chiang Kai-shek." Later he hired himself out to the "empress." He was a veteran "wind faction" member.

The "wind faction" members on the theoretical front went all out to imitate the deeds and intonations of Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting and followed them closely, trying to shorten the distance between them. "I must take advantage of a good wind so that I may fly up to the sky"--this was what the "wind faction" "theorists" were dreaming of.

The smashing of the "gang of four" has saved these "wind faction" members. But they must honestly admit their mistakes and prove their change. They must never try to gloss over their mistakes and pretend to be innocent. They are welcome to honestly correct their mistakes, but they will absolutely not be allowed to play the "wind faction" tactics again and to sing their old tunes in a new form.

We must say clearly that the "wind faction" theorists we have mentioned here are those people who have exclusively engaged in theoretical work for a long period of time. As for those comrades who have just begun to study the Marxist theories, particularly those young comrades who have begun to study the Marxist theories and have said wrong things or written fallacious articles because they have been deceived or lacked the ability to see things in their true light, they do not belong to the "wind faction." The main thing these comrades have to do is to sum up their experiences, learn from their past lessons and step up study so that they can wholly and accurately grasp and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY SCORES GANG ON KEY LINK QUESTION

OWO40320Y Peking NONA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text of article by LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Editorial Department: "Chairman Mao's Thinking on Grasping the Key Link Is Not To Be Tampered With"--date not given]

[Text] Peking, 3 February 1978--Baring their fangs and opening their claws, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" viciously caused much trouble on the question of grasping the key link. This is still fresh in our memories. A vicious trick they used to completely negate the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission was to attack the meeting for deciding to take Chairman Mao's instructions "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY" AND "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" as the key link for the work of the army, saying that this meant "opposing the taking of class struggle as the key link," following "the theory of many key links" and "confusing and replacing the key link with things that merely hinge on it." They wantonly distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's thinking on grasping the key link, used the so-called "opposing taking class struggle as the key link" as a big stick to attack the proletariat--striking at people everywhere--and stirred up an evil wave not only on the military front but on other fronts, criticizing and forbidding the mentioning of the key link.

Under the pounding of this evil wave, the excellent situation that our party brought about after the Fourth National People's Congress by adhering to the party's basic line and implementing Chairman Mao's three directives on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, promoting stability and unity and pushing the national economy forward was seriously undermined.

Many leading cadres who resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line were ruthlessly attacked and persecuted, and people were confused ideologically. Facts show that by creating confusion and making a big fuss on the question of grasping the key link, the "gang of four" intended to create chaos in the party, the army and the country so that they could seize power in the confusion. This was an important aspect of the counterrevolutionary political program they pushed. The exposing of the "gang of four's" malicious tricks on the question of grasping the key link and the clearing up of the confusion they caused on the question of right and wrong in ideology and theory are important issues which we must settle in order to carry out the tasks in grasping the key link and running the country and the army well.

1. The "gang of four" attacked us as being opposed to taking class struggle as the key link and deliberately accused those who took "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY" AND "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" as the key link as "failing to grasp class struggle" and "attempting restoration." This was extremely shameless slander made with ulterior motives.

Class struggle is the key link. This is a basic Marxist theory. In a society in which classes and class contradictions exist, the fundamental contradictions of human society--the contradictions between the productive forces and the relations of production and between the economic base and the superstructure--always manifest themselves in the struggle between classes. Whether people are conscious of it or not, class struggle always plays the leading role and is the key link in all of man's social activities. It is the force directly propelling history onward and determining the orientation of social development. Therefore, communists must always persist in taking class struggle as the key link. Chairman Mao incisively pointed out that throughout the historical period of socialism, classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist and that we must firmly grasp the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road as the key link. This is an important development of Marxism-Leninism, and the basic content of the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, class struggle--the key link--is concrete, and differs in substance at different times and in different spheres. When class struggle is reflected in the party, it finds concentrated expression in the struggle between the Marxist line and the revisionist line. Therefore, Chairman Mao also said: "THE LINE IS THE KEY LINK; ONCE IT IS GRASPED, EVERYTHING FALLS INTO PLACE." During the period of the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao formulated the general line of the democratic revolution for our party. During the period of the socialist revolution, he formulated for us the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. Chairman Mao also formulated for us the general line for the transitional period, the general line for building socialism and various specific lines for work. Each of the party's national congresses also formulated its own line. All these lines are key links. They all embody the key link of class struggle. During the 10th struggle between the two lines, our party took "criticize Lin Biao and rectify the work style" as the key link. In the 11th struggle between the two lines, our party has taken exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" as the key link. We would like to ask, if we negate or discard these key links in different periods and spheres and regard them as opposed to the key link of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads throughout the historical period of socialism, how can we persist in taking class struggle as the key link?

Taking consolidation and preparing against war as the key link is precisely an expression of "taking class struggle as the key link" in the work of the army for a given period. By "consolidation" we mean to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to eliminate the fallacies of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," overcome bourgeois ideas and work style and make sure that Chairman Mao's military line is implemented better.

For many years Lin Biao and the "gang of four" wildly opposed Chairman Mao's army-building line and our army's fine tradition, created confusion in people's minds, corrupted the army's work style and meddled in the army's organization. It is obvious that in circumstances such as these, matters in the army must be straightened out. We consolidate the army in order to oppose and prevent revisionism, to persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and at the same time to enhance the army's fighting capacity and get well prepared against any war of aggression. Isn't this precisely grasping class struggle? War is the highest form of class struggle. The PLA is the principal instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, whether in international class struggle or in class struggle at home. In order to defend ourselves against aggression by imperialism and particularly social-imperialism, and in order to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland, we are stepping up preparedness against war. Isn't this also precisely grasping class struggle?

Obviously, taking "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY" AND "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" as the key link in the work of the army is not to deviate from or go against taking class struggle as the key link. On the contrary, it is precisely taking a clear-cut stand in grasping the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Its spearhead is pointed at Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and at the external enemies and their running dogs waiting for an opportunity to invade and subvert our country. This is the basic reason why the "gang of four" bitterly hated and wantonly vilified the consolidation of the army and preparing against war.

2. The "gang of four's" criticizing the so-called "theory of many key links" was also extremely absurd. Their spearhead was pointed at Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought.

What is the key link? Chairman Mao pointed out: "AS THE OLD SAYING GOES, 'WHEN THE LEAD ROPE IS RAISED, THE FISH NET OPENS WIDE,' THAT IS, ONCE THE KEY LINK IS GRASPED, EVERYTHING ELSE FALLS INTO PLACE. THE KEY LINK MEANS THE MAIN THEME. THE CONTRADICTION BETWEEN SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM, AND THE GRADUAL RESOLUTION OF THIS CONTRADICTION-- THAT IS THE MAIN THEME, THE KEY LINK." Chairman Mao also said on many occasions: The key link is the principal contradiction. In his work "On Contradiction," Chairman Mao taught us: "IN STUDYING ANY COMPLEX PROCESS IN WHICH THERE ARE TWO OR MORE CONTRADICTIONS, WE MUST DEVOTE EVERY EFFORT TO FINDING ITS PRINCIPAL CONTRADICTION. ONCE THIS PRINCIPAL CONTRADICTION IS GRASPED, ALL PROBLEMS CAN BE READILY SOLVED."

In accordance with these teachings of Chairman Mao, we should not only set forth different concrete key links in different periods according to the changes of the principal contradictions within things, but also find out the principal contradictions "PLAYING THE LEADING AND DECISIVE ROLE" in different spheres and take them as the key links in the various spheres. All this is completely correct. This certainly is not the so-called "theory of many links." On the contrary, it is fully applying the scientific method of grasping the principal contradiction. It is the Marxist art of leadership. Chairman Mao always stressed both the general line and the specific lines for work.

He emphasized that it is necessary to firmly grasp class struggle as the key link and at the same time urged us to grasp well the key links in different spheres, for example, "TAKING STEEL AS THE KEY LINK" in industry; "TAKING GRAIN AS THE KEY LINK" in agriculture; and so forth. "TAKING STEEL AS THE KEY LINK" and "TAKING GRAIN AS THE KEY LINK," Chairman Mao was, on the basis of the contradictions among the various production items within industry and agriculture, pointing out that steel production and grain production were the principal contradictions respectively in these spheres. This is completely in line with and not in the least contradictory to persisting in taking class struggle as the key link and strengthening the leadership of the proletariat, while grasping industrial and agricultural production. In the "Sixty-Article Methods of Work (Draft)," Chairman Mao discussed the question of party committees at all levels grasping the work of socialist agriculture. He took 14 items, including output targets, water conservancy, fertilizers, soil, seeds, transformation of farming systems, mechanization, and so forth, as the key points. He also pointed out: "THESE ARE 14 MAJOR ITEMS TAKEN FROM THE PROGRAM FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. THE 40 ARTICLES [of the program for agricultural development] MUST ALL BE IMPLEMENTED. THE PURPOSE IN SETTING OUT SOME MAJOR ITEMS IS TO HAVE SOME EMPHASIS. WHEN THE LEAD ROPE IS RAISED, THE FISH NET OPENS WIDE, AND THE WHOLE NET NATURALLY IS RAISED TOO." The "gang of four" tried their utmost to criticize the so-called "theory of many key links" and regarded the key link of class struggle as opposed to the key links in other spheres. Wasn't this precisely opposed to Mao Tsetung Thought?

We have a general key link which must be grasped by the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country throughout the entire historical stage of socialism and in different periods, and we also have key links in different spheres. Their relationship is similar to the relationship between the general line and the various specific lines for work. In all work, people must firmly grasp the general key link and the general line, otherwise they will lose their bearings and become muddle-headed revolutionaries and will vacillate now to the left and now to the right, and the work will suffer. Conversely, if we stress only the general key link and the general line and do not grasp the key links in various spheres and the specific lines for work and fail to properly handle the contradictions in various spheres, we will not be able to do our work well, and the general key link and general line cannot be really implemented anywhere. We must persist in grasping well the key link of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads throughout the historical period of socialism and at the same time grasp well the key links in different periods and different spheres. This definitely is not the so-called "theory of many key links," but is completely and accurately understanding and grasping Chairman Mao's thinking on grasping the key link.

In fact, although vigorously criticizing the so-called "theory of many key links," the "gang of four" were not really against having many key links. How many key links did they themselves set up? Didn't they perpetrate the notorious "taking opposing empiricism as the key link?" Wasn't the counterrevolutionary political program they pushed, which equated veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders," actually their "key link"? It is obvious that they were not really against having many key links. Their so-called criticizing the "theory of many key links" was just a counterrevolutionary trick they played to deliberately create confusion in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

3. The "gang of four" slandered us as "confusing and replacing the key link with things that merely hinge on it." They raved that when the key link is grasped, things that merely hinge on it will automatically rise." They even alleged that "when class struggle is grasped well, it will be all right if we reap not a single grain of rice." This was an unbridled distortion of Chairman Mao's directive "ONCE THE KEY LINK IS GRASPED, EVERYTHING FALLS INTO PLACE." It disrupted the relationship between the key link and things that hinge on it.

The relationship between the key link and things that hinge on it is a unity of opposites. Once the key link is grasped, everything falls into place. When the major contradiction is grasped, minor contradictions can be resolved. However, this does not mean that the grasping of the key link can replace the grasping of things that hinge on it. It never means that once the key link is grasped, one can automatically solve other problems and not use one's head and make further efforts. We must follow Chairman Hua's directive and grasp the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment--together under the guidance of the correct line.

The key link and things that hinge on it are interdependent and inseparable. Without the key link, things that hinge on it cannot exist; without things that hinge on it, the key link cannot exist, either. Without the things that hinge on it, does not the key link turn out to be a slippery rope? If industrial and agricultural production is not developed and military and political training is not underway so that the army can master combat skills, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be difficult and class struggle will become out of the question. Politics without vocational work trumpeted by Lin Biao and the key link without things that hinge on it trumpeted by the "gang of four" were the same trash. They both sold horse meat as beefsteak. They attempted to sabotage the key link by sabotaging things that hinge on it in order to go all out for their bourgeois politics and launch rampant bourgeois attacks against the proletariat.

4. The various fallacies spread by the "gang of four" on the question of grasping the key link were quite misleading. One major factor here was that they twisted and tampered with Chairman Mao's directive "CLASS STRUGGLE IS THE KEY LINK AND EVERYTHING ELSE HINGES ON IT" and used it to bluff and deceive people. The "gang of four" played on this question by using the mass media under their control and by adopting a variety of despicable means, including taking things out of context, unbridled distortion and leaking information to stir up confusion and dish up numerous fallacies. According to Chairman Mao's writings on the key link, we are fully able to clearly understand that in his directive "CLASS STRUGGLE IS THE KEY LINK AND EVERYTHING ELSE HINGES ON IT." Chairman Mao was talking about the relationship between class contradiction and various other contradictions. He never meant to say that in other spheres no line of demarcation could be drawn between major and minor contradictions and between the key link and things that hinge on it. He never meant that among the various contradictions in other spheres no other key link could be put forward. He never meant that there could not be any specific content in the key link of class struggle. The "gang of four," with ulterior motives, set aside Chairman Mao's related directives, distorted the definite meaning of the words, and arbitrarily interpreted the above-mentioned directive of Chairman Mao's as if at whatever time, in whatever sphere and under whatever circumstances, no other key link but "the key link of class struggle" could be mentioned. There was not a single inch of common ground between this and the spirit of Chairman Mao's directive. This was nothing but holding Chairman Mao's banner while opposing Mao Tsetung Thought.

The tricks the "gang of four" played in dealing with the question of grasping the key link showed that they were sham Marxist political swindlers who went in for idealism and metaphysics and a bunch of crafty and vicious class enemies. The general characteristic of revisionists is that they trumpet the theory of the dying out of class struggle while they themselves never stop struggling against the proletariat. Because our party criticized Liu Shao-chi's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, the "gang of four" found it impossible for them to again harp upon the old tune of the theory of the dying out of class struggle to deceive people. As a result, they disguised themselves as warm supporters of "grasping class struggle as the key link" in order to carry out counterrevolutionary schemes. In the hands of the "gang of four," the slogan "grasp class struggle as the key link" was nothing but a sham revolutionary banner which they openly held. Their genuine goal was to use it to launch counterrevolutionary activities to seize power.

They twisted and tampered with this revolutionary slogan, reversed the relationship between the enemy and ourselves, and used the slogan as a weapon to push their counterrevolutionary political program and launch bourgeois attacks against the proletariat. Their "grasping class struggle as the key link" was actually "grasping the usurpation of party and state power as the key link," "grasping the ferreting out of 'democrats' and 'capitalist roaders' as the key link" and "grasping the big stick of the bourgeoisie to bludgeon people as the key link." It was precisely because of this that when the vast number of cadres and masses genuinely kept to the "key link of class struggle" and rose to launch proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie, the "gang of four" made every effort to obstruct and sabotage it. In addition, they used all means to bludgeon and stigmatize people as "restorationists" and "capitalist roaders." They inherited Lin Biao's mantle of "politics can oust everything," used their so-called "class struggle" to oust everything, rabidly undermined the dictatorship of the proletariat, and sabotaged revolution, production, preparations against war and all work. We must fully expose the "gang of four's" camouflage, deeply understand their reactionary essence, thoroughly clarify the confusion which they created on the question of grasping the key link, and resolutely wipe out their remnant pernicious influence.

In 1975, the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee proposed that army work take Chairman Mao's directive "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY" and "PREPARE FOR WAR" as the key link. This is completely correct. In the future, our army must grasp well the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" as well as "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY" and "PREPARE FOR WAR" as the key link of army work. We must grasp this as the theme of all our work and fix our attention on it. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, we have clarified the confusion created by the "gang of four" on the question of grasping the key link over a long period of time and restored the original situation. This is a major and encouraging event for the whole party, the whole country and the whole army. In his immortal work "On Contradiction," Chairman Mao repeatedly instructed us to learn how to grasp the principal contradiction. He pointed out: There are thousands of scholars and men of action who do not understand it, and the result is that, lost in a fog, they are unable to get to the heart of a problem and naturally cannot find a way to resolve its contradictions. Our thorough criticism of the "gang of four's" distortion and adulteration on the question of grasping the key link and our comprehensive and accurate grasp of Chairman Mao's thinking on grasping the key link will inevitably greatly raise our ideological level of dialectical materialism.

They will surely enable us to more consciously learn how to be good at analyzing complicated contradictions and grasping the principal contradiction with all our efforts in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and in commanding operations, so that we can increase our capacity for leadership, improve our art of leadership, and improve our art of commanding operations. We can certainly win a still greater victory in grasping the key link and running the country well and in grasping the key link and running the army well under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

NCNA INVESTIGATION REPORT ON ARMY CONSOLIDATION

OWOJ1132Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Investigation report by NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter on the army consolidation carried out by the party committee of a certain artillery regiment under the Peking PLA units: "The More We Consolidate, the Better Will Be the Results"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 1 February 1978--In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" commanders and fighters of a certain artillery regiment under the Peking PLA units, in light of the "ups and downs" in army building, have roundly denounced the gang's crimes in attacking the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. The cadres and fighters said: Facts prove that the meeting and the important speeches by Vice Chairman Yeh and Teng completely conformed with Mao Tsetung Thought. They were very good. We must carry forward the spirit of that meeting and succeed in army consolidation so we can make up for the valuable time lost because of the gang's interference and sabotage.

1. Before the convocation of the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, this artillery regiment had made great progress in various respects under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building. However, the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage greatly harmed army building. At that time, those bourgeois conspirators and careerists wielded the cudgel of a "purely military viewpoint" to sabotage military training for war preparedness. They fanned up the sinister winds of "going against the tide" and "acting in contravention" to disrupt discipline; forced others to "comment on Legalism and criticize Confucianism" in order to undermine the army's ideological and political work; preached the "theory that disregarding trifles will not do any harm" to spread unhealthy bourgeois ideas; and hoisted the sinister banner of "opposing empiricism" to damage party leadership and the army's glorious traditions. As a result of their disruption, confusion occurred on the question of right and wrong in political line and in ideology the behavior of government organizations became superficial, education was divorced from reality, several fine traditions were discarded and military training was hampered. At the same time, unhealthy tendencies also appeared among cadres and fighters.

Realizing that these phenomena were harmful to army building, members of the regimental party committee were very worried and anxious. They unanimously expressed the opinion that "the results would be terrible if there was no consolidation." Especially the old comrades, who had been tempered in the revolutionary war, could not eat or sleep well. Looking back through history, in which our army won great victories after carrying out several major consolidations to improve its military and political qualities, they emphasized the necessity of carrying out a major consolidation.

It was at this time that the resolutions of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission were conveyed to the army units. Cadres and fighters were overjoyed at this news and ran around telling each other. Members of the regimental party committee studied these resolutions word by word and evaluated their own thoughts and work styles in relation to them. They studied the resolutions for 3 successive days, saying that the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission was a good idea, that the speeches by Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng were good and that the struggle against the revisionist line of Lin Piao and company was wonderful.

2. The regimental party committee then held a meeting of secretaries of party committees and branches at regimental, battalion and company levels to carry out self-consolidation. The participants said what was on their minds, carried out criticism and self-criticism, settled accounts with the pernicious influence of Lin Piao's revisionist line and rectified unhealthy tendencies. The six Standing Committee members of the regimental party committee felt completely relaxed and in high spirits as if they had taken "steam baths". They began setting personal examples in everything.

After the regimental party committee rectified its own shortcomings, it turned to the basic-level units and assigned its members to lead separate work teams to the 3d, 4th and 7th companies and a repair shop in order to help their party branches carry out consolidation. The 7th Company originally was an advanced company. Due to the influence of the "gang of four's" reactionary fallacies, the company was plagued by disunity. After one of the Standing Committee members of the regimental party committee arrived in the 7th Company at the head of a work team, he and the "squad members" of the company party branch conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important instructions on the necessity of studying theory, combating and preventing revisionism and achieving stability and unity, as well as the speeches by Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng. At the same time, they mobilized the masses to expose contradictions and find their sources. The deputy secretary of the company party branch and company commander recalled how revolutionaries of the older generation have devoted their lives to the interests of the people and have realized that today's cadres regard their own careers and achievements as mental burdens, a practice which Vice Chairman Teng criticized in his speech as a manifestation of an arrogant work style. This work style not only affects the revolution and unity but also hampers the continuance of the revolution and plays havoc with the revolutionary cause.

This deputy secretary and company commander recalled his miserable family history and the history of his personal growth and criticized himself before the whole company. The secretary of the company party branch and political instructor also examined his own past activities and admitted that he had failed to be a good "squad leader." He held himself responsible for all shortcomings. Seeing that "all the bugles of the company party branch sound the same tune," fighters of the company rallied closely around the party branch; paid attention to the party spirit, traditions, unity, general situation and discipline; and became united.

When the regimental party committee benefited from consolidation and wanted to begin the consolidation of the leading groups of all units, the "gang of four" wielded the "consolidation means restoration" and "consolidation means reversing verdicts" clubs in order to attack the committee. Many comrades were nonplused and asked: Chairman Mao taught us that "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY." How can they say that this means "restoration"? To consolidate the army for war preparedness is a matter of course. What do they mean by reversing verdicts? Some members of the regimental party committee kept on murmuring: We have consolidated the army in order to remedy the harm done by Lin Piao's line and to recover the party spirit, unity and fine work style.

1. 6 Feb 78

E 13

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

We did the right thing. Some comrades took time out of their tight work schedules to reread the important speeches of Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng. The more they read, the more they were enlightened. They said: "These two important speeches completely conform with Mao Tsetung Thought. We had better follow them." "It is clear that consolidation means revolution. Only an evil person would say that it means restoration." "Only those who oppose consolidation are trying to reverse verdicts on Lin Biao."

After discussion, the members of the regimental party committee concluded: We must be responsible to the party and people. If they do not let us say "consolidation," we can change it by saying "help." They sent personnel to their subordinate companies to conduct investigation and study in order to solve problems. However, because of the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, the cadres and fighters could not have personal ease of mind and their enthusiasm was dampened. As a result, army building was affected.

3. When the "gang of four" was smashed and their roots of sabotage were dug out, the revolutionary fervor of the commanders and fighters erupted like a volcano. They strongly demanded that the prestige of the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission "be restored" and that consolidation be carried out in a big way to eliminate the "gang of four's" pernicious influence and effect. The regimental party committee guided the masses' opinion along its course of development by organizing units to study Chairman Mao's relevant instructions and review the important speeches of Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng. In light of the fact that the regiment tried to consolidate the army immediately after the convocation of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission in defiance of opposition by the "gang of four," the regiment conducted a debate on "whether or not we should consolidate the army." The cadres and fighters remarked: What we wanted to eliminate at that time was what the "gang of four" had nursed for a long time and had done their best to preach and protect in collusion with Lin Biao. They had slandered the "two important speeches" and attacked consolidation because they feared that using Mao Tsetung Thought to consolidate the army for war preparedness, developing our party's and our army's fine traditions and giving fuller play to our army's role as the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat would completely frustrate their plot to usurp the party and army and carry out restoration. With the elimination of the "four pests," we can now carry out consolidation in a big way.

Because the regimental party committee has boldly carried out consolidation, a great leap forward situation has appeared in all fields. Two relatively advanced companies have become more advanced and two relatively backward companies have entered the advanced ranks. The regiment has fulfilled its annual construction targets 2 months ahead of schedule and has also achieved fairly good results in military training. The commanders and fighters said happily: "Consolidation is a treasure. We cannot dispense with it in army building."

JANUARY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION HITS ALL-TIME HIGH

OW060834Y Peking NCNA in English 0749 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The total output of China's industrial production hit an all-time high for January, far ahead of the same period last year. The new record follows a 14 per cent annual increase for last year. In the first month of this year, output of 35 products and railway transport bettered the high December levels. The products included crude oil, steel, non-ferrous metals, coal, ammonia, insecticides, chemical fibre and timber. January industrial output was low last year as an aftermath of disruption by the gang of four who had just been overthrown. January this year was a different story. Industrial output throughout the land was uniformly higher than for the corresponding month last year.

CHEKIANG WORKERS CRITICIZE 'LEFTISTS' AS GANG FOLLOWERS

OWO41401Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0235 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Report by NCNA correspondent Tung Pao-ken: "What Kinds of 'Leftists' Did the 'Gang of Four' Want To Rely on--On Chekiang Workers' Vigorous Criticism of the Gang's Counterrevolutionary Class Line"]

[Excerpts] Hangchow, 1 February 1978--What kinds of "leftists" did the "gang of four" rely on? Commenting on this, the cadres and masses on the industrial and communications front in Chekiang pointed out: For many years the gang spread a lot of fallacious trash that alleged black was white and confused people's minds with regard to the question of who were the true leftists. Now is the time to totally settle the score with them on this question.

The first allegation was that, in judging whether a person is a "leftist" or not, "the focal point should be whether he rebels and goes against the tide." The "gang of four's" confidants and henchmen in Chekiang babbled that "by rebelling and going against the tide, one concretely manifests his high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines" and that this represents a hallmark distinguishing between a "true revolutionary and a sham one." What did they mean by "rebelling" and "going against the tide?" Their explanation was: "To rebel" is to "direct the spearhead upward" and "to go against the tide" means to "vigorously strike at those in power." Does this have anything, anything at all, to do with the Marxist concept of rebelling and going against the tide? Well, this nevertheless was exactly what they practiced. Flaunting the signboard of "rebellion," they turned upward to oppose the party Central Committee and also downward to strike at shift and section leaders. They swore that they would see to it that the revolutionary old cadres would "all be overthrown; if not overthrown, driven away; if not driven away, thoroughly discredited." They went their own way to interfere with and sabotage every strategic plan formulated by Chairman Mao. Carrying the banner of "going against the tide" and, under the pretext of criticizing what they called "two negations" (negating the Great Cultural Revolution and negating the newborn things) and "one retrogression" (restoration and retrogression), they went to great lengths to reverse the verdicts of the campaign to criticize Lin Biao and rectify the style of work. A large number of revolutionary old cadres were accused by them of being "restorationists" and "disciples of Confucius." They even went so far as to set free those imprisoned criminals committed as smash-and-grabbers and murderers who instigated struggle by force and offered them promotions and important positions. If such "leftists" were permitted to come into power, tens of millions of people would lose their lives!

The second allegation was that "the newborn forces are leftists." The "gang of four" and their Chekiang confidants and henchmen also used "new" or "old" as the yardstick to draw a distinction between the "left" and the "right." While wearing the laurels of "newborn forces," "reformists" and "Legalists" themselves, they viciously accused the old cadres in Chekiang of being "rightist forces," "restorationists" and "revanchists" and were not satisfied with anything short of the latter's destruction. They rabidly calmed that "cadres who are old should stand aside just as the ripened rice is due for reaping and the fattened pig should submit to slaughtering," and forcibly demanded that those cadres vacate their positions for the "newborn forces."

The third allegation was that "those suppressed in the 17 years are the most revolutionary." The "gang of four" and their henchmen in Chekiang completely negated the dominant position of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the 17 years since liberation and whitewashed all those "suppressed" under the dictatorship of the proletariat during those 17 years as swashbuckling "heroes," alleging that these people "have suffered from revisionism" and "are full of rebelliousness." They even openly ranted that they would break open the jails for the "leftists."

The fourth allegation was that "hooligans have a talent for accomplishments." The "gang of four" and their Chekiang confidants and henchmen ranted that hooligans "are especially courageous" and "represent part of the basis of our party." Wang Hung-wen made no pretence about assuming the stance of a big Shanghai hooligan and howling that "it is nothing to commit killing and arson" and that struggle by force "was what I did also"; "I like to use such people." Therefore, those law-breaking and evil-doing hoodlums and thieves and smash-and-grabbing desperados also became "leftists."

The third campaign to expose and criticize the gang is now developing vigorously and victoriously on the industrial and communications front in Chekiang.

SHANTUNG CELEBRATES HUA INSCRIPTION ON STATE FARMS

OWO60045Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a meeting on 1 February to warmly celebrate Chairman Hua's inscription for the state farms and to urge the staff members and workers on the province's state farms to run their farms well under the guidance of Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription and to contribute to the rapid development of our country's agriculture.

More than 1,000 persons, including responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, responsible comrades of various departments under the provincial party and revolutionary committees and representatives of state farms, as well as cadres, staff members and workers of provincial-level organs, attended the meeting. During the meeting, Comrade Liu Ping-lin, vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, read Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription for the state farms: "The state farms, which have great potentialities, must be run well." Comrade Li Chen, secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the meeting.

It was noted at the meeting that wise leader Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription fully embodies great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's consistent thinking guiding the development of state farms, shows the kind and tremendous attention of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for state farm work and clearly points out the correct direction for us to develop state farms. We must conscientiously implement this inscription, accelerate the building of the farms in the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour, and run our state farms well.

In order to implement wise leader Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription, it is necessary for all localities to conscientiously carry out well the work of the state farms as a task of the whole party. All trades and professions should support and show their concern for the development of state farms and actively contribute their share to the implementation of Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription.

HUNAN HOLDS ARMY-PEOPLE SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

HK060720Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 5 February, the army and people in Changsha held a grand spring festival get-together in the Hunan theater. Present at the function were Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Chao Chu-chi, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen, Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yueh, (Shih Hsin-shan), (Tao Wen-chu), Liu Chun-chiao, Teng Yu-chih, Shang Tzu-chin, Yin Tzu ming, Kung An-min, Chi Shou-liang, Shih Pang-chih, Liu Shih-hung, (Yuan Shih-jen), (Li Chih-ping), Kuan Chien, (Tung Tao), (Li Ping) and (Ho Ping), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Hunan military districts and PLA units stationed in the province. Also present were (Li Chao-min), (Li Lang-chiu), (Lung Cheng-ho), (Li Ming-lai), (Liu Tsung-jen) and (Chiang Chao), responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Changsha Garrison, and Lin Hsia-hsin, Kuo Sen, Ting Wei-ko and other provincial CPPCC leaders. Some 1,700 persons attended the rally.

Comrade (Shih Hsin-shan), member of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Changsha Municipal CCP Committee, presided. Wan Ta, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, made a speech. After extending greetings to the PLA, cadres and fighters of the armed people's police and fire brigade people's police [as heard], dependents of martyrs and servicemen, disabled and demobilized servicemen, he recalled the successes achieved in work in 1977 and praised the PLA units for their contributions.

Comrade Tung Kuo-kuei, commander of the Hunan Military District, also spoke. He thanked the party, government and people of the province and hailed the great progress made in Hunan in the past year. He also called on the PLA to score still greater success this year.

HUPEH DELEGATION CONCLUDES KWANGTUNG VISIT

HK060820Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Feb 78 HK

[Excerpts] A delegation from Hupeh came to our province to check up on and guide our work, and brought precious experiences to us. The people throughout the province have thus been greatly encouraged.

Yesterday, the delegation left Canton for Hupeh in two groups. Chiao Lin-i, Kuo Jung-chang, Wang Chuan-kuo, Wu Nan-sheng, Chang Ching-yao, Meng Hsien-te, Liang Hsiang, Wang Ning, Li Chien-an, Fan Hsi-hsien, Su Ko-chih, (Ho Chih-feng), Tu Chen-hsiang and Chou Ting, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, and responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments, committees and offices went to the airport and railway station to warmly see the delegation off.

Immediately after arriving in our province on 20 January, the 80-member Hupeh delegation led by Comrade Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee, began its tight schedule. Starting on 21 January, the delegation, divided into agriculture, planning commission, industry and communications, finance and trade, propaganda, public health, education, science commission, government and legal, and military groups, exchanged experiences with our province's concerned departments. Accompanied by Comrade Kuo Jung-chang, secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, and responsible comrades of various fronts, the delegation went to Canton, Foshan and Chiangmen municipalities and Foshan, Chaoching, Huiyang, Chanchiang and Shaokuan prefectures, beginning on 23 January.

I. 6 Feb 78

H 2

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

On 2 February, a forum was held of all comrades of the Mupeh delegation and of responsible comrades of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and various fronts. The Mupeh fighters talked freely about their feelings in regard to their inspection and guidance work and exchanged experiences on continuing to conduct the revolutionary friendship emulation campaign between the two provinces in the new year.

KWANGTUNG, CANTON OVERSEAS CHINESE FEDERATIONS HOLD FORUM

HK040605Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On 1 and 2 February, the Kwangtung and Canton federations of Overseas Chinese associations held a joint forum presided over by I Mei-hou, chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Federation of Overseas Chinese Associations. When he announced that the provincial and municipal federations of Overseas Chinese associations had resumed activities, the meeting place was filled with applause. (Hsu Hsing-chou), deputy director of the provincial office of foreign affairs, conveyed to the representatives attending the forum the relevant documents of the central authorities on work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs and the spirit of the preparatory meeting of the National Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs.

The forum was attended by (Pang Chun-chuang), (Wu Feng), (Hsu Chuan), (Liu Chia-chi), (Liao Chou-hsing) and (Cheng Mu-ying), responsible persons of the provincial and municipal federations of Overseas Chinese Associations; (Kuo Li-huo), (Huang Fu-kang), (Wu Chueh-tien), (Wu Chu), (Lu Chao), (Lin Shu-ping), (Yao Fu-lan), (Liu Kuo-chung), (Tiao Shao-fen), (Liang Shang-li), (Tsai Yuan-hsiung) and (Hu Wei-pu), noted returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese dependents; and representatives of returned Overseas Chinese from various fronts. Altogether, some 170 people attended the forum. They resolutely declared: "We must study and work still better, actively propagate the party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs and do a good job in uniting our relatives and friends abroad. Together with Overseas Chinese abroad and returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese dependents at home, we must do our best to realize the four modernizations in our socialist motherland."

KWANGTUNG COMFORT GROUP VISITS HSISHA ISLANDS

HK031410Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] From 22 to 29 January, the Kwangtung provincial spring festival comfort group for supporting the army visited the Hsisha Islands to comfort the PLA commanders and fighters and militiamen. Comfort rallies organized by the comfort group for supporting the army were held on Yunghsing, Tung, Shanhu, Chanhan and (Chilin) islands.

Everyone pledged: "In the new year, we must continue to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, unfold the mass movements to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, continue to do a good job of the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents and of supporting the government and cherishing the people, strengthen the unity of the army and government and the army and people, and build the beautiful and rich Hsisha Archipelago into a steel fortress outpost of the great socialist motherland. We must score outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production, other work and preparedness against war to greet the victorious convention of the Fifth NPC."

I. 6 Feb 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

INNER MONGOLIA BORDER UNIT DISCOVERS 'ENEMY' VEHICLE

OW060331Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The morning sun shone on the Gobi Desert on the northwestern border of Inner Mongolia and dyed our motherland's long border a bright red. A fully-equipped cavalry unit, basking in the morning sunlight, rapidly marched toward the border. It was a patrol of the 2d Border Defense Company under a certain unit of the Inner Mongolia Military District.

Stationed on the Gobi grassland, the 2d Border Defense Company, alert at all times, stands guard for our country's people.

Suddenly, the patrol's police dogs barked, pricked up their ears, and ran forward. Political instructor (Su Ho) and members of the patrol immediately rode forward. They saw a dust cloud in the distance not too far from them. A wild donkey emerged from the dust cloud, galloping south. The battle-seasoned soldiers immediately sensed that something unusual must have happened because ordinarily a wild donkey grazes quietly and looks for water; it never kicks up dust. Some kind of activity on the border must have surprised him.

The patrol divided itself into several combat teams and moved toward the border. As soon as they reached the border, they quickly occupied positions to conceal themselves. A little later, sounds were heard across the international border and an enemy motor vehicle was slowly trying to sneak into our territory. When some sneaky persons tried to alight from the vehicle and scout our territory, our soldiers, with guns in their hands, suddenly appeared before them. Smelling a rat, these people panicked, returned to their vehicle and drove away. In the face of our vigilant soldiers, the enemy's plots were foiled.

PEKING IN FESTIVE MOOD ON EVE OF LUNAR NEW YEAR

OW051836Y Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Peking department stores from the main shopping centre down to factory districts and suburbs are well stocked with new commodities and crowded with buyers. A festive atmosphere prevails two days before the traditional Chinese Lunar New Year or spring festival. Shops are decked out with "palace lanterns" and colourful bunting. Streamers in some windows express the shop assistants' resolution in the words of Chairman Mao: "Promote economic prosperity and ensure supply" and "serve the people whole-heartedly."

A feature of the current spring festivities is the theatrical pageants in the villages between February nine and twelve. As performances go on in theatres and on open-air stages, processions of dancers on stilts and performers of lion and dragon dances present their acts on parade. The performances are by the commune peasants themselves, not by professional troupes. Peasants in suburban Tahsing County are adding to this year's pageant traditional Chinese boxing and fencing, along with an acrobatic pole stunt. Acrobats in the procession balance five-metre-long bamboo poles on their foreheads or shoulders and perform various gyrations with them. As a show of folk art, the theatrical pageant has a long history in rural China. Shunyi and a number of other counties revived it last year to celebrate the overthrow of the "gang of four."

Each of Peking's four urban districts has added this year several large toy bazaars under colourful plastic canopies.

In terms of both variety and quantity, this year's toys far surpass any past spring fair. A goodly sprinkling of the toys are battery or machine powered, remote controlled or run on a photo-electric cell.

As 60 per cent of the workers are drawing higher pay this year, Peking witnessed in the past few days a buying spree such as hasn't been seen for years. The Commerce Department has taken measures to increase the supply at unchanged prices and to convenience the people with home deliveries.

A leading member of the Municipal Department of Commerce said: The current spring festival supply of food, clothing and other commodities exceeds last year. For the traditional family feast on the eve of the Lunar New Year, we have replenished the market in the past several days with live poultry, live fish, frozen Peking duck, pork, beef, mutton, fresh vegetables and fruit.

The supply of textile goods, clothes, headwear and footwear, daily necessities, New Year posters, toys, firecrackers, cigarettes, wines and liquors, candy, cookies, tidbits, etc., shows a considerable increase over last year, he added. There is a greater variety, too. In clothing alone, 70 new kinds and styles were added this year.

To convenience the customers, a number of shops in the west city district and the Hsuanwu district have moved their counters outdoors for the holiday rush.

At the same time, special arrangements were made for workers on holiday shifts in Peking's coal mine and petro-chemical districts. Caterers prepared mobile units to serve hot seasonable food to those workers right in their factories or mines.

Department stores, greengrocers, restaurants, bath houses and barber shops, repair shops etc. will remain open throughout the four-day festival.

Hsu Chun-chuan, vice-chairman of the Hsitan Green Grocery Market, one of the biggest in Peking, said: We are now opening at 6:30 A.M. and closing at 9:30 P.M. staying open extra hours. We have added round-the-clock serving counters too and home delivery service for all our neighbourhood's 1,300 households and nine alleyways.

Widely varied exhibitions of orchids and jasmines are being held in several public parks.

Professional theatrical companies will present a combined repertory of more than 50 items for the festival. Included are Peking Opera, modern drama, music-dance drama, puppet shows, concerts and ballad-singing acrobatics as well as the vernacular operas.

Amateurs will give theatrical performances in factories, villages, army units and schools.

Customarily, representatives of party and government organizations and neighbourhood communities call on families of active servicemen and revolutionary martyrs to extend festival greetings. The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee have presented New Year posters to army units stationed in Peking, families of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs and disabled veterans, and organized theatrical performances for convalescent army men. Families of army men have written letters to their kinsmen in the service, encouraging them to do well in military training and contribute to the defence of the motherland.

I. 6 Feb 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

HEILUNGKIANG BORDER DEFENSE FOILS 'ABNORMAL' SOVIET ACTIVITIES

OW050231Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The commanders and fighters of the 2d Battalion of a certain border defense unit under the Heilungkiang Military District, who are stationed at the foot of the Lesser Khingan Range, have developed our army's glorious traditions of supporting the government and cherishing the people. In order to meet the needs of border defense, this battalion has established extensive army-people joint defense organizations with local people, studied border defence work in accordance with the situation and tasks, analyzed the enemy's situation at set times, and have often stood guard and patrolled together with militiamen to defend the motherland's northern gate. One day, while on duty, the militiamen of the (Shaomachang) commune detected some abnormal activities of Soviet revisionism on the border river. They immediately reported this to the unit. The battalion leaders went to the scene at once together with the local departments concerned for observation, took precautionary measures in time, dealt Soviet revisionism's sabotage a blow, and were commended by their higher level.

KIRIN BORDER GUARD CAPTURES SUSPECTED SABOTEUR

OW060515Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Working for 7 years on the motherland's frontier, Comrade (Liu Ko-pin), a CCP member and a squad leader of the 5th Company of a certain border unit of the Kirin Military District, has always remembered Chairman Mao's great teaching "heighten vigilance, defend the motherland," has not forgotten that tigers and wolves are in front of us and that we have a great responsibility, and has always maintained a high revolutionary vigilance. He has successfully fulfilled on many occasions the border defense tasks assigned by the high-level units, has been awarded a third-grade meritorious certificate, and has been named by the unit's party committee as an advanced individual in learning from Lei Feng.

Once, Liu and a new fighter Ting Chin-pang were on a long border patrol. Along the way, an old poor peasant told them: There was a man with a bag on his back and a winter garment under his arm, running toward the east. Liu and Ting immediately went in that direction, and chased him for more than 10 li to a place called (Paityunting) where the man was hiding. Liu immediately ordered Ting to notify the militia nearby.

Liu carefully inspected the [words indistinct] on the grass, not overlooking any suspicious spot, and finally found the man hiding under a big rock. The man was pale and uneasy, and holding an old, dirty bag. Liu interrogated him thoroughly but the man was reluctant to talk. Based on his long experience in border work, Liu immediately knew that the man was lying, and ordered him to open the bag for inspection. The man suddenly jumped up and attacked Liu. Liu immediately turned, threw the man on the ground, and tied him up. Liu then searched the bag and found more than 130 detonators, 4 kilograms of explosives and a bunch of fuses. The man managed to untie his bonds and once again angrily and fiercely attacked Liu. Facing a bad element, Liu, with enthusiasm to defend the motherland's frontier and with deep hatred for class enemies, skillfully fought the man and threw him to the ground. At that moment, Ting and some militiamen arrived, subdued the man and took him to the border police post. Through interrogation, the man was found to be a speculator from another place and also a robber and a criminal attempting to create border incidents who was wanted by the county Public Security Bureau.

I. 6 Feb 78

L 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

The vivid deeds of Liu's wisdom and heroism in capturing this class enemy were warmly praised by the commanders and fighters of his unit, the local relevant departments and the masses.

KIRIN'S WANG EN-MAO ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC GATHERING

SK051000Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 5 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the eve of the spring festival, more than 40 scientific and technical workers in Changchun happily got together to animatedly discuss the encouraging situation on the scientific and technological front where people are working vigorously to bring about rapid progress, expose and criticize the gang's crimes in impeding scientific and technological development, and express their strong confidence to push forward scientific research work. Leading comrades of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality attended the forum, including Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Sung Chieh-han, Sung Chen-ting, An Chih-wen, Liu Tsu-kai, (Jen Ching-yuen), (Wang Chi-ping), Chen Chung, (Li Cheng-lun), Li Pei-huai, Chai Hsiang-lun, (Ma Hung-hsin) and (Chien Wei-jung). They cordially received these scientific and technical workers and consulted with them about the important matter of how to work vigorously so as to bring about rapid progress and develop science and technology at high speed. When Changchun Science and Technology Committee Chairman (Chao Yu-shu), who presided over the forum, introduced participating comrades to these leading persons of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality, they received warm and prolonged applause.

Tang Ao-ching, a famous chemist and professor of Kirin University, spoke at the forum. He set forth the goal of developing 150 qualified scientific and technical personnel of fairly high standard within 3 years and, by the end of this century, advancing the major aspects of quantum chemistry to leading world levels and enabling the subjects of structural chemistry, theory of chemical statistics [hua hshieh tung chi li lun] and [words indistinct] to reach advanced world levels.

Comrades Wang En-mao and Liu Tsu-kai spoke at the forum. Comrade Wang En-mao said: On the eve of the 1978 spring festival, Kirin and Changchun science and technology committees are holding this forum. Filled with delight, comrades have enthusiastically spoken about the excellent situation that has emerged in the past year under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, and expressed their determination to score greater achievements in this new year. We are very pleased to hear that. Nineteen seventy-eight is crucial to the accomplishment of Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. He continued: In line with the development of the international and domestic situation, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has time and again stressed the need to develop the national economy at high speed. To achieve high-speed, it is imperative to make a success of the three great revolutionary movements and scientific research work. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the scientists, professors, engineers and technicians attending this forum today have worked and studied diligently over a long period of time, scored many achievements, trained many qualified personnel and made great contributions to China's science and technology, thus winning the respect and praise of the party, state and people.

The forum was sponsored jointly by the Kirin and Changchun science and technology committees. Also present were responsible persons of these committees (Li Shu-Jen), (Li Tao-hsiang), (Chin Chien-min), (Hsu Kuo-liang), (Ko Chun), (Chao Yu-shu), and (Meng Yu).

On the morning of 2 February, the Kirin and Changchun science and technology committees sponsored a spring festival get-together. Some 1,900 scientific and technical workers were invited to view a film.

I. 6 Feb 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

WANG FENG ATTENDS SINKIANG MEETING ON STATE FARMS

OW060023Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The land reclamation departments in the autonomous region recently held a meeting in Urumchi Municipality to relay the guidelines of the national conference on state farms. The participants conscientiously studied wise leader Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription for state farms: "The state farms, which have great potentialities, must be run well."

Attending the meeting were more than 200 persons, including leading comrades of the autonomous regional general land reclamation bureau and representatives of land reclamation bureaus and regimental farms in various localities as well as of the regional agriculture and forestry, farm machinery, agricultural scientific research, animal husbandry, water and electric power, meteorological and other departments and bureaus. Comrade Weng Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee, made an important speech. Comrade (Yu Kuo), vice chairman of the Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee, attended the meeting.

During the conference, the participants, following the guidelines of the National Conference on State Farms, exposed contradictions, discovered gaps and learned from the advanced, thus further enhancing their enthusiasm for work. They conscientiously summed up Sinkiang's experience in running state farms and enthusiastically discussed the orientation, principles and policies of running state farms well. They also enthusiastically discussed whether or not it is necessary for state farms to take a big leap forward, whether or not it is possible to do so and how to do so.

From 1954 to 1966, total grain output of the state farms in Sinkiang increased nine times compared with that at the time when they were established. These state farms turned over large profits to the state. From 1964 to 1977, the No 29 regimental farm, an advanced unit in learning from Tachai, increased its grain output more than four times and turned over profits to the state for 12 years running.

It was pointed out at the meeting: To carry out well the work of Sinkiang's state farms, we must use the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee as a weapon and create a new upsurge in exposing and criticizing the gang of four according to our local conditions. We must not underestimate the damage caused by the gang of four to the state farms. The gang of four labeled many veteran cadres as "capitalist roaders" and slandered the state farms by saying they had implemented "a sinister line" in the first 17 years after the founding of the PRC.

We must firmly grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and carry out the "one criticism and two strikes" movement according to actual conditions in Sinkiang. We must thoroughly criticize the ultrarightist essence of the gang of four's revisionist line and its manifestations on state farms, and eliminate its pernicious influence. At the same time, we must mobilize the masses to intensify education in the party's basic line, hit hard at the class enemies carrying out sabotage activities, and repel the attacks of the capitalist forces engaged in embezzlement, theft, speculation and profiteering. We must then carry out party consolidation and rectification and do a good job in consolidating leading bodies at various levels, consolidating the ranks of the workers and staff members and putting enterprise management in order.

I. 6 Feb 78

M 2

REF.
NORTHWEST REGION

We must strengthen party leadership over state farms, improve the farm management system, strengthen militia building and build all state farms in Sinkiang into strong bastions for combating and preventing revisionism and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

WANG FENG ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF SINKIANG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

OW050200Y Urunchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] With the warm attention of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and under the direct leadership of the Sinkiang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, the first session of the Fifth Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional People's Congress successfully concluded on 3 February as a result of cooperative efforts by the delegates in fulfilling the goals of the congress.

The session unanimously approved the work report of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee and adopted a resolution on this report, which was delivered by Comrade Wang Feng. During the session, the new Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Revolutionary Committee was elected and formed in accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. Comrade Wang Feng was elected chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee; Comrades Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chia-na-pu-erh, Chi Kuo, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Chang Chieh-cheng, Hu Liang-tsai, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, (Pai Cheng-wu), (Chang Ko-wu), (Wang Cheng-wen), (Hsieh Fang-chung) and (Pa Tai) were elected vice chairmen of the committee. Also elected were autonomous regional delegates to the Fifth NPC.

The session also proposed the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region's short and long-range goals and militant tasks that must be fulfilled in accordance with Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country. These tasks call for holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, thoroughly implementing the line of the 11th CCP Congress, and comprehensively fulfilling the eight militant tasks set by Chairman Hua. These tasks are aimed at grasping the key link and bringing about great order across the land. They should be carried out under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. The session also called on the people of Sinkiang to achieve marked success in 3 years in grasping the key link and bringing about great order across the land, speed up the development of economic construction and socialist culture in this region and strive to accomplish the four modernizations. Between now and 1985, agriculture and animal husbandry must be fully mechanized in accordance with standards set by Tachai, and the output of grains, cotton, edible oil, vinegar and fish should surpass the targets of the national program for agricultural development. During this period, a relatively firm socialist agricultural foundation must be laid; a relatively comprehensive industrial system appropriate to the special characteristics of Sinkiang and meeting the requirements for combat-readiness against revisionism will be built. In other words, an economic system resulting from the balanced and coordinated development of agriculture, light and heavy industry must be established so as to convert Sinkiang into a "great wall of iron and steel" in the northwestern frontiers of the motherland capable of combating and preventing revisionism.

The session urged the army men and people of all nationalities throughout Sinkiang to follow more closely the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four. In doing so, they must take into account the actual situation in their localities. They must also work arduously, display a death-defying revolutionary spirit, advance quickly and do everything possible to fulfill the goals and militant tasks set by the session.

During the past several days, delegates attending the session politically, enthusiastically and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the 11th CCP Congress documents, and the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on work in Sinkiang. They described these instructions as very wise because they fully reflect the common aspirations of the people of all nationalities throughout Sinkiang.

Delegates from Khotan, Hami, Kashgar and other prefectures said with feeling: The hearts of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee beat in unison with those of the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang. For example, the former usually can express what the latter think and do everything in their interests. We therefore must express our heartfelt gratitude for the solicitude Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have shown to the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang.

Delegates attending the session cited countless ironclad facts in angrily exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four. They did so with strong proletarian righteous indignation, while keeping in mind the realities of the situation in Sinkiang.

They unanimously pointed out: With the warm attention of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in our region has won a decisive victory.

However, Sinkiang is one of the victims of serious interference and sabotage by the gang of four. Therefore, the gang's pernicious influence over Sinkiang should in no way be underestimated. We must clearly understand that the movement to expose and criticize the gang may possibly meet with interference and obstacles. A tit for tat struggle still exists because a handful of class enemies are still capable of sabotage and stirring up trouble. We must particularly guard against the Soviet revisionists' attempt to foment dissension and undermine unity among the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang. We must resolutely implement the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on work in Sinkiang, take a clear-cut and firm stand and go all out in pushing the "exposure, criticism and investigation" movement to a new level. We must stay in close touch with reality while carrying out the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang and while striving to eliminate their pernicious influence. We must persist in investigating individuals and cases involved in the plots of the gang of four to usurp party and state power and thoroughly smash their bourgeois factional setup. Furthermore, all evil practices must be completely eradicated so that there will be no chance of their resumption. Only in this way can we win a complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four ideologically, politically and organizationally.

I. 6 Feb 78

M 4

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

During the session, delegates enthusiastically discussed the work report delivered by Comrade Wang Feng on behalf of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee. Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, Comrade Wang Feng's report is a summation of the work carried out since the establishment of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee and an analysis of the current situation. It also contains proposals for goals and militant tasks to be fulfilled in the future. The delegates described this report as a realistic statement on the situation in Sinkiang.

Long ago, Chairman Mao pointed out: "In the struggle against revisionism, Sinkiang must give first priority to carrying out its economic work well. Year after year, efforts must be made to develop agriculture, animal husbandry and industry to boost the economy and to improve the people's livelihood."

After reviewing this brilliant instruction from Chairman Mao and the fighting course traversed by the people in Sinkiang, the delegates said thoughtfully: The speed of construction is not merely an economic question but a political one; a great question which is dictated by the need to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, the need for socialism to defeat capitalism, the need for us to race against time and compete for speed with imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries, and the need to be better prepared against war. We face a grave danger of subversion and aggression by Soviet revisionists. Sinkiang is strategically important. In view of this, nothing is more important or pressing than to speed up development of the national economy in our region. The delegates, who came from all over Sinkiang, said angrily: The gang of four brought disaster to Sinkiang as a result of their frenzied efforts to sabotage production. This fully revealed their counterrevolutionary features. Now that the gang has been smashed and their interference and stumbling blocks removed, Sinkiang has a great future and its prospects are unlimited and bright.

We must give full play to the enthusiasm of the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang, make up for the delays and losses caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and bring about rapid development in the national economy, particularly in agriculture and animal husbandry, in order to accomplish the fighting tasks laid down by the congress.

Throughout the session, the principle of democratic centralism was upheld and a warm and vivid atmosphere of unity, enthusiasm and seriousness prevailed. In high spirits, the delegates of various nationalities sat together to study the principle for grasping the key link and the plan for bringing about great order in Sinkiang, pooled their opinions and discussed issues freely. This session sufficiently manifested the right of the people of various nationalities to be masters of their own affairs. It also fully indicated that since the smashing of the gang of four, a political situation is emerging in the autonomous region in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and enthusiasm.

On the morning of 3 February, a closing ceremony for the session was solemnly held in a warm atmosphere. Attending the ceremony were leading comrades of the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees and those of the Sinkiang PLA units Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Kuo Lin-hsiang, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Chia-na-pu-erh, Li Yun-ho, Tan Yu-lin, Chang Chieh-cheng, Tsao-ta-no-fu, Chi Kuo, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, (Yang Ko), A-mu-tung Ni-a-tzu, (Tan Chi-hao), Hu Liang-tsai, (Hou Liang), (Li Chia-yu), (Chou Tzu-min), (Wang Chen-wen), (Hsieh Fang-chung) and (Pa Tai). The members attending the first session of the fourth autonomous regional CPPCC Committee attended the session as observers. Comrade Wang Feng presided over the closing ceremony, at which Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti delivered a closing speech.

In his speech, Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti said: This is an important year for grasping the key link and running the country well and for bringing about great success in 3 years. For our autonomous region, it is a key year for grasping the key link in running Sinkiang well and scoring great success in 3 years. It is a new starting point for us to make up for the delays and losses caused by the gang of four's sabotage and to rapidly push forward socialist revolution and construction. We must seriously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings, and firmly and effectively grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang--the key link--in accordance with the instructions given by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

It is now necessary to conscientiously study and implement the important instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee concerning the work in Sinkiang and make these important instructions known to every family and person by holding various kinds of meetings on a grand scale and using other means of publicity. It is necessary to actively mobilize the masses and remove all interference and obstructions and thoroughly expose and criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary crimes in the light of the actual circumstances in Sinkiang. We must take a firm and clear-cut stand and thoroughly expose and scathingly criticize the gang so as to score complete victory. We must, through the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang, bring about a rapid development of the autonomous region's socialist construction and other kinds of work.

Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti continued: In order to meet the demands of grasping the key link in running Sinkiang well and bringing about great success in 3 years, we must effect rapid growth in the autonomous region's national economy and particularly push the region's agriculture and animal husbandry forward at high speed. The key to effecting a drastic change in 3 years lies in pushing this year's work forward. Revolutionary committees at all levels and people of various nationalities in the autonomous region must closely unite, make concerted efforts, make revolution and work hard to resolutely fulfill this year's production plans for grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, livestock and sweet beets and strive to fulfill or overfulfill this year's national economic plans. We must conscientiously learn from Tachai and Taching, vigorously criticize capitalism and revisionism, go all out for socialism, deal blows to class enemy sabotage and attacks by capitalist forces, and suppress the evil practices of the bourgeoisie.

We must pay attention to various important productive measures. The proposal to fight well four wars of annihilation put forward in Comrade Wang Feng's report must be vigorously and effectively carried out in a militant manner, and marked success must be won. It is necessary to strengthen leadership and pay continuous attention to the work concerning mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry.

I. 6 Feb 78

M 6

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

The contemplated task of sinking and equipping 22,000 wells this year must be duly accomplished. Leaders and the broad masses of cadres of revolutionary committees at all levels should go to the forefront of production and lead the masses of various nationalities in working hard and doing a good job in spring farming first. Efforts should be made to obtain a bumper summer grain harvest. Factories, mines and other enterprises should make a good start in the first quarter and strive to insure the fulfillment of the half-yearly production plan by the end of the first half of 1978. We have very advantageous conditions for fulfilling this year's grain production quota, the quota for agriculture and animal husbandry and the various tasks under the national economic plan. We must cherish higher aspirations, overcome all interference and difficulties and strive to successfully fulfill all production tasks for this year.

In conclusion, Comrade Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti said: The mission entrusted to us by history is glorious but difficult. The people's delegates are advanced elements of various nationalities throughout Sinkiang and are backbone forces for triumphantly advancing socialist undertakings. They serve as a bridge for linking the Revolutionary Committee with the broad masses of people. It is my hope that all the delegates will bring into fuller play their role as models, backbones and bridges in the struggle to grasp the key link and run the country well and grasp the key link in running Sinkiang well and in all kinds of revolutionary undertakings in the autonomous region, and be promoters of the revolution and men of action in production and construction. After returning to their respective places they should, under the leadership of party committees at all levels, convey and implement the spirit of the current session in a satisfactory manner, give full play to the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals as well as people of various nationalities and strata, unite, wage a common struggle and strive to accomplish all the fighting tasks put forward by the session. There is a broad path ahead of us and we have a bright future in Sinkiang. Let us hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the strategic plan made by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and make still finer achievements on all fronts to greet the triumphant convocation of the Fifth National People's Congress.

To the stirring strains of the Internationale and to warm applause, the session drew to a victorious close.

On the afternoon of 3 February the Sinkiang Uighar Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee held its first session, at which Comrade (No-erh-ta-fu) was appointed president of the autonomous region's Higher People's Court and Comrade (Tien Chung) secretary general of the regional Revolutionary Committee.

WANG FENG ATTENDS CLOSING SESSION OF SINKIANG CPPCC

OW050930Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The first plenum of the Fourth Sinkiang Regional CPPCC Committee came to a triumphant close in an warm atmosphere of unity on the afternoon of 2 February after 5 days, having fulfilled all scheduled tasks. Responsible comrades of the Sinkiang regional CCP and revolutionary committees and the Sinkiang PLA units attended the closing ceremony. They were Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Ssu-ma-i Ai-Mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Chia-na-pu-erh, Li Yun-ho, Tsao-ta-no-fu, Chi Kuo, (Yang Ko), A-mu-tung Ni-a-tzu, (Tan Chi-hao), Hu Liang-tsai, (Hou Liang) and (Li Chia-yu).

During the meeting, all committee members restudied Chairman Mao's great theory of the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and studied the documents of the 11th CCP National Congress, wise leader Chairman Hua's important speech delivered at the fourth session of the Fourth NPC National Committee and the important instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the work in Sinkiang; attended the first session of the Fifth Sinkiang Regional People's Congress as observers; heard and discussed the work report made by Comrade Wang Feng on behalf of the Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee; and reviewed and unanimously approved the work report of the Standing Committee of the Third Sinkiang Regional CPPCC Committee.

Freely airing their opinions and conducting democratic consultations, committee members from all over Sinkiang discussed and compared their views on state affairs and affairs of the Sinkiang Autonomous Region. Proceeding animatedly, the meeting proved to be one of unity and victory. This fully shows the grand unity of the people of all nationalities and personages of all circles in Sinkiang, as well as the strengthening, development and expansion of the revolutionary united front led by the working class through the CCP and based on the worker-peasant alliance.

After repeated consultations, the meeting elected 74 Standing Committee members of the Fourth Sinkiang Regional CPPCC Committee. Comrade Wang Feng was elected chairman of the committee, and Chang Shih-kung, (Lu Hsueh-feng), (Hsiung Pen), (Ssu-ma-i Ya-hsi-no-fu), (Hsu Cheng-te), (Li Chan-yin), (Yang Tsung-cheng), (Wang Chen-kung), (Mai-ko-ssu-te Chih-i-to-fu), (Yang Yu-hsin), (Yao-che-fu Ta-ma-la), (A-man-tu-erh), (Wang Ko-chin), (Hsu-tai-ying Tzu-ya-pa-mo-ssu) and (Wang Hsi-chen), female, were elected vice chairmen. (Chen Tai) was elected secretary general.

During the meeting, committee members recalled the monumental contributions of Chairman Mao, the great leader and teacher of the people of all nationalities, profusely praised Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy on united front work, and warmly praised wise leader Chairman Hua's great contributions. They said: Personally founded by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the CPPCC is a united front organization under the leadership of the CCP. Chairman Mao's great theory and brilliant practice of the united front has greatly enriched Marxism, represents an important component of Mao Tsetung Thought and is a valuable asset Chairman Mao has bequeathed to us. Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou devoted much energy and made outstanding contributions to implementing Chairman Mao's united front policy during the various historical periods of the Chinese revolution. Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua attaches great importance to the party's united front work and has incorporated the task of developing revolutionary united front work into the general program of the party's constitution passed by the 11th National CCP Congress and listed it as one of the eight fighting tasks in grasping the key link and running the country well. Chairman Hua has proved to be Chairman Mao's good student and good successor. We are infinitely proud of such a good leader as Chairman Hua. We feel very fortunate.

During the meeting, committee members used the important instructions by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the work in Sinkiang as a weapon and presented a long list of facts when indignantly exposing and criticizing the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and their towering crimes in sabotaging the revolutionary united front.

The committee members said: The gang willfully slandered and tampered with Chairman Mao's concept on the united front and opposed Chairman Mao's basic principle "mobilize all positive factors and unite with all forces that can be united to serve socialism." Their sinister intention was to fundamentally undo the party's revolutionary united front and undermine the grand unity of the people of all nationalities and of the personages from all walks of life, deal blows at the revolutionary forces and all positive factors, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Reviewing the gang of four's criminal actions in bringing calamities to the country and people over the past years, they angrily pointed out that the gang's interference and sabotage in Sinkiang were disastrous. People of all nationalities suffered a great deal. They said: The Party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua showed great concern for the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang and issued very important instructions on the work in Sinkiang. The people are greatly delighted now that the gang has been smashed, the heavy load weighing on our minds has been relieved and the great obstacle in the way of our advance has been removed. They all expressed determination to conscientiously carry out the important instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the work in Sinkiang; take an active part in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang under the leadership of party committees; and, in light of the actual conditions in Sinkiang, clarify the confusion caused by the gang in line, ideology and theory and make up for the losses in time and materials caused by the gang of four.

The committee members also happily and warmly discussed Comrade Wang Feng's work report made at the first plenum of the Fifth Sinkiang Regional People's Congress. They all held that Comrade Wang Feng's report, holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, comprehensively and truthfully summed up the work in Sinkiang. They said: The report set forth an orientation that is heartening--to resolutely implement the line of the 11th CCP National Congress; go all out and aim high; and rapidly develop the national economy in Sinkiang, especially further develop agricultural production, achieve great success within 3 years in grasping the key link and running Sinkiang well and build a new socialist Sinkiang. The report listed specific tasks and appropriate measures and truly embodied the spirit of the strategic policy decision made by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. After study and discussion, the committee members felt well informed and greatly inspired. They expressed their confidence that Sinkiang has great prospects and a bright future worthy of our utmost efforts. They all voiced firm support for Comrade Wang Feng's work report and pledged to positively contribute to implementing the fighting tasks listed in his work report.

During discussions, the committee members also made some very good suggestions concerning the work of the Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee.

Filled with emotion and unified thinking after several days of study and discussion, the committee members deeply felt that with the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, with the cordial concern and wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, with the rich experience in the socialist revolution

and construction accumulated in the more than 20 years since liberation, with the industrious and brave people of all nationalities closely united and with the good natural conditions of vast area and rich resources, we must and can successfully carry out our work in Sinkiang. Showing a keen sense of honor, responsibility and urgency, all committee members felt that they should follow Premier Chou to study and work incessantly all their lives. Whether over 60 or in their early 20's, they all enthusiastically exchanged experiences in ideological transformation and successful work and warmly encouraged each other. Veteran Red Army men and veteran cadres who had retired with honor said that they will contribute their efforts to the cause of socialism until their last breath. The model workers and advanced individuals from all fronts, in high spirits and with good morale, pledged to exert their utmost efforts to help achieve rapid progress. Those from the scientific-technological and educational fields said that under the present compelling situation they will work particularly hard to accomplish difficult projects and bravely scale the heights in order to contribute their talent in this year of achieving great order.

The committee members unanimously said that they will rally still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua; hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao; adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress; persist in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; and, under the direct leadership of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee, deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, grasp the key link in running the country and Sinkiang well, strengthen and expand the revolutionary united front, cement the unity among the people, safeguard the unification of the motherland, make good antirevisionist preparations against war, develop the excellent situation in Sinkiang and strive to achieve the four modernizations and build a powerful socialist motherland.

The meeting victoriously ended amid the magnificent song of the "Internationale."

All committee members attended the closing ceremony of the Fifth Sinkiang Regional People's Congress as observers.

BRIEFS

SHENSI INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATIONS OUTPUT--Shensi's industrial, communications and capital construction fronts overfulfilled the 1977 state quotas by 7.7 percent, an increase of 14.6 percent over 1976. The monthly industrial output from September to December last year set a record over any corresponding month and overfulfilled the state quotas. The 1977 total industrial output value increased 45.6 percent over 1976. Last year's monthly raw coal output for the Ichuan Mining Bureau increased to over 20,000 tons from its lowest output of 5,000 tons when the gang of four were running rampant. The bureau's total raw coal output in 1977 was over 70,000 tons. The provincial coal front fulfilled last year's quota for raw coal output 1 month ahead of schedule. By the end of last year, the province produced 1.16 million tons of raw coal. Electric power departments fulfilled the 1977 power output plan 39 days ahead of schedule. Railway transport departments fulfilled last year's transport quota 33 days ahead of schedule. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 78 HK]

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